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HUMANE ADVOCATE

NOVEMBER, 1917

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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No. 1

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE ANTI-CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SENTIMENT IN THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

By HON. ADDISON P. MUNROE, President, Rhode Island S. P. C. A.

Address delivered at the Convention of the American Humane Association at Providence, R. I., October 15, 1917.

The Humane Societies represented here today are great factors in the world's progress, for they stand for humanity and civilization. The work performed by our societies is, of course, divided according to the aims and objects of each organization. It is my purpose to confine my remarks tonight to matters pertaining to those loyal and true friends of the human race with whom we come in daily contact, our allies in work, our friends in the home, our companions in pleasure, the domestic animals.

When we consider the willingness to work, the friendship, loyalty and affection of these animals toward us, it does not seem possible that it should be necessary to have such societies as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Humane Education Society, the Animal Rescue League, etc. And yet we do know that it is necessary that such societies should exist, and that they benefit, not only the animals themselves, but mankind as well.

Some men do not like animals and, on the other hand, animals do not like some men, in which respect their instinct might well be called excellent judgment. Any man, woman or child who is kind to animals, is quite sure to be kind to and considerate of human beings. Therefore, the teachings of the societies represented here are uplifting to humanity and cannot

be otherwise than beneficial to mankind.

The Society of which I have the honor of being president, is now in the 48th year of its existence, and its record is one of which it may well be proud; and it feels that it has contributed largely to the creating of the existing humane conditions in this state.

It is now over fifty years since Henry Bergh started his historic anti-cruelty crusade, and it is most interesting to note the steady advancement of the anti-cruelty to animals sentiment during that period.

At that time Henry Bergh was looked upon as a fanatic, as in fact about all pioneer advocates of needed reforms have been looked upon. He was considered rather in the light of a joke, and the end of his activities was speedily predicted. But the seed of the doctrine of humane treatment of animals planted by him took root and gradually spread through the other states until it became a militant power, strong enough to secure needed legislation and powerful enough to create the strongest weapon that exists at the present time, the support of public opinion.

It is most interesting to ascertain just how much of a public sentiment does exist as to the humane treatment of animals, and nothing will demonstrate the fact that that senti-

ment does exist, better than a few statistics. At the close of 1916 there were, in the United States, 205 societies whose activities were devoted solely to animal protection; 322 societies for the protection of both children and animals; in other words, there were 527 societies whose efforts were either wholly or partially directed to the prevention of cruelty to animals. In addition to these were the various humane education societies, the teachings of which have not failed to better the conditions of dumb animals.

We find that the total income of the Humane Societies in the United States for 1916 was \$2,275,418; total disbursements, \$2,018,158; number of paid employees, 1,481; number of voluntary agents, 24,295. One-third of all the states, sixteen in number, have compulsory humane education laws.

Statistics are dry and many more could be given, but I think I have quoted enough to demonstrate what an immense amount of work the humane societies have done and are doing, and no memorial erected to the late Henry Bergh could pay him a higher tribute than has the steady growth of the humane work that he inaugurated.

Formerly man, however brutal he might be, was free to treat animals as he saw fit to treat them, but now the law protects and punishes. And yet it is quite necessary to keep our eyes upon the law, or at least upon our law makers. When I was a member of the Rhode Island Senate and of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I remember a bill that was before the committee for consideration, taking the protection off of deer. The hunting of deer in Rhode Island is strictly prohibited and there is no open season. Eloquent sportsmen appeared before us and told of the immense amount of damage annually done to

crops and fruit trees by the nibbling deer, and without doubt some of it was so. But it was self-evident that they were not so much interested in the damage done to crops as they were to secure authority to hunt the deer.

After the proponents of the bill had finished, an elderly farmer from the northern part of the state arose and in plain, simple language, without any frills, spoke earnestly against the measure. He said that deer did some damage to his crops, but he was willing to lose what little they spoiled for the sake of seeing the beautiful creatures around his place. In plain language, without oratory, he pleaded the cause of the deer, and when the committee went into executive session at the close of the hearing, the straightforward plea of the farmer outweighed the eloquence of the sportsmen, and considering the fact that under the present law the owner of a farm is allowed to shoot deer when caught in the act of inflicting damage to his crops, indefinitely postponed the bill by a unanimous vote.

Another bill introduced at a recent session of our legislature was a measure to license cats. Now it is possible to have a proper law for the licensing of cats. But this was such a vicious bill, meaning the practical extermination of the cat, that although my term of office had expired, I felt it to be my duty to appear at the hearing and oppose its passage. One of the reasons given for the passage of the bill was the fact that cats destroyed so many birds, but I noticed that the Audubon Society did not support the measure, and that every society interested in the humane treatment of animals was there to oppose it.

The Senator who introduced the measure, notwithstanding the fact that "Cannon to right of him, cannon

to left of him, volleyed and thundered," fought most strenuously for his bill, although fighting practically alone, and quoted statistics that somewhere were fearfully and wonderfully made. After the hearing I was assured by members of the committee that the bill would not be passed.

So it is necessary for the Humane Societies to be constantly on the watch, not only for infringements of the present laws, but also to guard against the enactment of new laws that might prove to be steps backward in the humane treatment of animals.

During the last year a new field of humane work has been opened up, a work that is fully as important as any that has been undertaken by the humane societies; I refer to the American Red Star Animal Relief. This organization performs for the army animals a work similar to that performed for the soldiers by the Red Cross.

The United States Government has called upon the American Humane Association to assist in promoting the humane care of army animals. The Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, has written the Association as follows:

"The function of the American Red Cross is to assist the Government in caring for the human sick and wounded in its armies.

"The American Humane Association could very well function in a similar manner in assisting the Government in caring for the sick and wounded animals in its armies. Such assistance would be very gratefully received by the War Department."

For the purpose of rendering this assistance, the American Humane Association has organized the American Red Star Animal Relief. This organization should have the strong support not only of every

humane society, but of every humane individual. And we must bear in mind that the most effective way to support the Red Star Animal Relief is to pay in a dollar and become a member.

Thousands of animals are being brought into the army daily. These animals must be cared for and treated when sick, and horse ambulances and medicines are badly needed. In some camps many horses and mules are dying from diseases simply for lack of necessary supplies.

The War Department is bending every effort to render assistance, but the task is an enormous one and help is needed.

This is more than a humane work; it is a patriotic work. We have been most emphatically told about the absolute necessity for the conservation of food and fuel. The conservation of army animals is just as necessary, and will have a tremendous effect upon the efficient conduct of the war.

We are at war with the most merciless, unscrupulous, inhuman nation upon the face of the globe, a nation that stops at nothing to accomplish its purposes; a nation whose government is without honor, whose word is absolutely worthless, whose conduct in war is that of barbarians.

If by assisting to conserve our army animal resources we can help the United States and her Allies to win the war, it is our duty to do so. Such humane work as the Red Star Animal Relief will perform, will be beneficial not only to the army animals, but to humanity itself, for it will be one of the factors in bringing about that which must be accomplished before a lasting peace can be attained.

Therefore, for the sake of our country, for the sake of liberty and for the sake of humanity, let us strive by every means in our power to make the Red Star Animal Relief efficient.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Providence, R. I., October 15-18, 1917

Rhode Island is a small state that has always done big things! Born May 4, 1776, she formally declared her independence of Great Britain on that day. Her action was consistent with the spirit of freedom and liberty brought to the colony by Roger Williams and kept inviolate down the years to the present day. Through this initiative act of independence, she gained distinction throughout the world, and leadership among the American colonies. Her daring example gave encouragement and renewed force to the United Colonies, and spurred them on to similar action, until on July 4, 1776, the United States of America came into being through the Declaration of Independence.

During the Revolutionary War Rhode Island furnished more soldiers and money, in proportion to her size and population, than any other state. Her troops were the best in the armies and won undying fame on the battlefield, and for naval supremacy. At the end of the war she surrendered her dearly won independence as a colony to join the Union for the common good. Her devoted loyalty to the Union has been proven by deeds of patriotic service thruout her entire history. She set her standards high in the beginning and has ever lived up to them.

Way back in the days of the Revolution, when the government was having a desperate struggle to raise the necessary money to finance military operations, this heroic little State did more than any other in the way of contribution to the Colonial loan. Just so, at the conclusion of the national campaign in behalf of the Liberty Bond Loan, did she over-

subscribe, the amount raised being an excess of more than 25 per cent above the sum rated as her share on the basis of the relative estimated wealth of the States. So it follows in natural sequence that the State that had its organized militia of "minute men" in 1775, was only being true to itself when it sent more than its quota of the eleven million "Minute Men of 1917" to register on June 5th last, in response to the first call of duty. Thus, Rhode Island still maintains the traditions of co-operation in national affairs.

Now that a world war for liberty is being waged, we can well emulate the thrilling example of these patriots of 1776, who fearlessly sacrificed their all on the altar of freedom, taking good care that we regard our obligations no less lightly than did our ancestors, and that our glorious heritage of courage and achievement shall lose none of its old-time lustre.

If ever cruelty was rampant it is now during this reign of militarism over civilization; and if ever humanity was on the defensive at the front it is at the present time. For the protection of all humanity, not America alone, this nation has gone to war, recruited its navy, increased its army, and raised billions of dollars for war preparations—an honorable war to down evil and uphold good. Our republic was established to promote justice, and it has justified and will continue to justify its being, and when wrong, oppression, persecution and outrage have been crushed and the fight for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" won, when firearms have been laid down and the smoke of battle cleared away, loving consideration and mutual

helpfulness should be enthroned in every heart. To serve God and man should be uppermost in the public mind, and this will usher in a loving dominion, including all living creatures, that will augur well for a nation's freedom and a people's cause.

Characterized by an ever-readiness to fly to the defense of those in need of assistance, it is natural enough that Rhode Island should

All these organizations are situated in Providence—that quaint, picturesque city of great historical and colonial associations, with its important manufacturing plants, imposing Brown University and beautiful Narragansett Bay.

In that city at the Narragansett Hotel, members of the American Humane Association gathered together from various sections of the country



RHODE ISLAND S. P. C. C.—DETENTION HOME

have made generous provision for the protective care of helpless children and animals. The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Rhode Island Humane Education Society, with their splendid records of work are evidence enough that she is more than doing her bit.

to unite in child and animal protective work, held their forty-first annual convention, Oct. 15-18, 1917. The sessions for the first two days were devoted to animals, and those of the last two were given over to children. Nearly 300 delegates were in attendance.

Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the association, called the convention to order, after which addresses

of welcome were made by Mr. J. Henry Reuter, secretary to the Governor of Rhode Island, and Hon. Joseph H. Gaior, Mayor of Providence. Mr. Eugene Morgan, of Columbus, Ohio, gave the responses. Senator Peter G. Gerry, vice president of the association, was called to the chair, while President Stillman delivered his annual address which was, in part:

"As I look back over the year's progress I find that there are a large number of active anti-cruelty societies in the United States than there were during the preceding year. We have never had more vital and useful humane organizations than today. In the matter of children's work several States have passed statutes for their better protection and Congress has been acutely alive to the need for conserving and caring for the children of the nation during these crucial years of world conflict.

"In the department of animal protection, perhaps, the most noteworthy events of the past year have been the very active development of the American Red Star Animal Relief work, founded on the invitation of the United States Secretary of War, in imitation of similar work, which has been performed for European armies almost since the present war began.

"Quite generally, throughout the country a rabid legislative attack has been made upon the dog. In our opinion this has been too radical and ill-advised to result in a long-continued crusade against the household pet and defender of the home and farm. A nation-wide movement in favor of building up the sheep industry of the country has been held to be responsible for such ill-considered and cruel enactments, of which the Wicks law in New York State may be considered a type.

"Certain enthusiasts have promoted cat legislation in several States. As a rule, the legislators have fought shy of cat license laws as unoperable, cruel and destructive to the farmers, merchants and householders' best protection from rats.

"In seeking to outline the plans of anti-cruelty work for the future, one of the first thoughts which comes to my

mind is that we are likely soon to realize the desire for a carefully founded school in which to educate and train humane workers. Through the generosity of a great friend of the humane cause, Albion E. Lang, sufficient money has been subscribed with which to start the much needed training school.

"In helping the animal it is truly the humanity of a nation which is speaking. In order to do this war work satisfactorily, organization is absolutely necessary for efficiency. In order to accomplish the best results it is necessary to centralize such organizations, just as the control of the army and of the nation is centralized. The Red Star offers to the humblest human being the luxury of doing good. It affords to the greatest the opportunity and privilege of helping the lowliest.

"There are two great groups of passions contending for world mastery. There are the black passions of greed, power, prestige, love of conquest and domination. On the other side, there are the red passions which may be characterized as the humanities. These aim to protect the weak and helpless, whether in the upper or lower orders of life. They will fight for the liberation of a nation; they will exert themselves strenuously to defend and protect the helpless and starving. They represent the highest ideals and the highest ambitions of which the human mind is capable. In the end they will extinguish war and enslavement of nations or individuals. Moral law will at last reign and humanity will lose her shackles and chains. The Red Star is laboring through individuals who represent the highest and noblest inspirations of mankind. The Red Star is the symbol of humanity and mercy. We look to the American people to sustain this work in the way in which it so richly deserves and assures them that it will justify all the help and encouragement which it may receive."

Many excellent papers and addresses were delivered before the convention and much practical business accomplished by the Board of Directors and various Committees, according to the following program:

PROGRAM

MATTERS RELATING TO ANIMALS ONLY

Monday, October 15, 1917, Morning Session

- 9:30 A. M.—Meeting called to order by President of Association. Opening invocation by Rev. W. A. Robinson, D. D., President the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Announcement of Committees on Registration and Publicity, and Resolutions Pertaining to Children.
- 9:50 A. M.—Addresses of Welcome, by Hon. Joseph H. Gainor, Mayor of Providence, and Mr. Henry A. Carpenter, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Reply to Welcome: Mr. Eugene Morgan, Columbus, Ohio.
- 10:15 A. M.—“Annual Address,” by Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y., President the American Humane Association; Mr. John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill., First Vice President, in the Chair.
- 10:30 A. M.—“Some Psychological Phases of Humane Work, and How Shall We Approach Them,” by Mrs. S. Augustus Stevens, President Maine State Humane Education Society, Portland, Me.
- 10:45 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
- 11:00 A. M.—“Why Is It Humane to Kill Animals by Electricity?” by Mr. Huntington Smith, Managing Director of the Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.
- 11:15 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
- 11:30 A. M.—“Constructive Humane Work,” by Mr. H. Clay Preston, General Manager Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 11:45 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
- 12:00 M.—“How Can We Celebrate ‘Be Kind to Animals Week?’” by Mr. Guy Richardson, Secretary American Humane Education Society and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston, Mass.
- 12:15 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
- 12:30 P. M.—“Little Thoughts—Little Words—Big Deeds,” by Mr. W. F. Crall, President Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Norfolk, Va.
- 12:45 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
- 1:00 P. M.—Appointment of Committee on Nominations.
Adjournment of session.

Monday, October 15, 1917, Afternoon

There will be no session of the convention on Monday afternoon. The time will be left free for the disposal of those in attendance to become acquainted with the institutions and attractions of Providence.

Monday, October 15, 1917, Evening Session

A reception will be given delegates from 7 to 8 p. m. by the Officers of the Convention and the local Reception Committee.

8:00 P. M.—Meeting called to order.

Reading of Reports, Letters and Special Communications.

ADDRESSES: 8:00-10:00 P. M.

Address—“The Burden of Inhumanity,” by Mr. John R. Rathom, Editor and Manager of The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I.

Address—“The Wider Humanity,” by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston, Mass.

Address—“The Advancement of the Anticruelty to Animals’ Sentiment in the Last Fifty Years,” by Hon. Addison P. Munroe, President Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Providence, R. I.

Address—“Special Dog License Laws in Their Relation to Sheep and Humane Societies,” by Mr. Frederick L. Dutcher, Attorney for the Rochester Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rochester, N. Y.

Address—“The Horse,” by Rev. Richard Carroll, Lecturer of the American Humane Education Society, Columbia, S. C.

Tuesday, October 16, 1917, Morning Session

- 9:30 A. M.—Meeting called to order.
 Reports of Chairmen of Committees, miscellaneous business, etc.
- 9:40 A. M.—“Suggestions for Financing an Anticruelty Society,” by Mr. J. Ralph Park, Secretary-Treasurer Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh, Pa.
 “Junior Humane Conventions,” by Mrs. T. H. Bulla, Superintendent of Humane Education, Youngstown Humane Society, Youngstown, Ohio.
 “Advertising Humane Work,” by Miss H. G. Bird, Treasurer Red Acre Farm, Stow, Mass.
- 10:20 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
THE BALANCE OF THIS SESSION WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF
- 10:45 A. M.—“Importance of Mission of American Red Star Animal Relief,” by Mr. R. C. Craven, Manager Publicity Bureau of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Albany, N. Y.
- 11:00 A. M.—“How Local Red Star Branches Can Best Do Their Bit for Uncle Sam,” by Mr. William D. Bishop, Secretary New Haven Branch of American Red Star Animal Relief, New Haven, Conn.
- 11:15 A. M.—“The History of a Year of American Red Star Work,” by Mr. Sydney H. Coleman, Assistant Director-General of the American Red Star Animal Relief.
- 11:30 A. M.—RED STAR Open Forum. Among some of the topics proposed for discussion are the following:
 “How to Manage a Branch or an Auxiliary.”
 “Publicity Problems.”
 “Getting Members.”
 “How to Raise Money.”
 “The Work of the Junior League.”
- 12:30 P. M.—Miscellaneous business and action on Resolutions Relating to Animals presented by Committee on Resolutions.
 Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers for ensuing year; unfinished business.
- 1:00 P. M.—Adjournment of session.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF ONLY

Tuesday, October 16, 1917, Afternoon Session

2:30-5:30 P. M.

- Address—“Experiences of a Red Star Field Worker,” by Mrs. Richard Hardy, Vice Chairman of the Chattanooga Branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Address—“The Purposes and Place of the American Red Star Animal Relief in Army Relief Work,” by Dr. William O. Stillman, Director-General of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Albany, N. Y.
- Address—“How the United States Government Cares for Army Animals,” by Gerald E. Griffin, Major United States Veterinary Corps, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.
- General discussion of Red Star work.

GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING, ELKS' AUDITORIUM.

Tuesday Evening, October 16, 1917

- 7:00-8:00 P. M.—Children's Meeting to Show Motion Pictures of Interest to Children and Adapted for Humane Education Purposes.
- 8:00-10:00 P. M.—Mass Meeting of Delegates and General Public.
- Addresses:

Hon. Peter Goellet Gerry, United States Senator from Rhode Island.
 Hon. Emery J. San Souci, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island.
 Mr. Clarence H. Cotton, Secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.
 Dr. William O. Stillman, President the American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

Motion picture films of great humanitarian value have been provided by the following producers:

Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

The films listed by this company are selected from its famous “Conquest Pic-

tures." Through the courtesy of the company invitations for this meeting were mailed to the delegates.
 "Your Obedient Servant"—a three reel film based on the story of "Black Beauty."

"Birds of a Far Off Sea."

Educational Films Corporation.

"Surgery at the Zoo"—a film by Raymond L. Ditmars.

"Intimate Studies of Birds."

Beseler Educational Film Co.

"Broken Hearted Shep."

"Their Mutual Friend."

"Jean and Her Family."

"Dogs of War."

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London.

A film showing scenes in the hospitals provided by the English Society for the use of the British Army Animals in France.

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN ONLY

Wednesday, October 17, 1917, Morning Session

9:30 A. M.—Meeting called to order.

Reading letters.

Report of Treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Chairman Board of Directors Nassau National Bank, Member of the Federal Reserve Bank, Member of the New York Clearing House No. 118, Designated Depository of the United States Government, State and City of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous business.

Appointment of Committee on Resolutions Relating to Children.

9:50 A. M.—"The Next Great Step in Philanthropy," by Hon. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary New York State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.

10:05 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

10:20 A. M.—"Working Children in War Time," by Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the Child-Labor Division of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

10:35 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

10:50 A. M.—"Do Reformatories Reform," by Hon. Frank L. Baldwin, Counsel Youngstown Humane Society, Youngstown, Ohio.

11:05 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

11:20 A. M.—"Motion Pictures and Their Effect on Young Children," by Hon. George H. Bell, Commissioner Department of Licenses, New York City.

11:35 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

11:50 A. M.—"What the State Is Doing with Boys Who Have Passed Through the Hands of Probation Officers," Superintendent E. E. Gardner of Sockanossett School for Boys, Howard, R. I.

12:05 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

12:20 P. M.—"The Law Regulating the Appearance of Children Upon the Public Stage," by Hon. John D. Lindsay, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

12:35 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

12:50 P. M.—Discussions on questions relating to children.

Miscellaneous unfinished business.

1:00 P. M.—Adjournment of Session.

NO SESSION TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

There will be no session of the convention this afternoon.

Wednesday, October 17, 1917, Evening Session

8:00-10:00 P. M.

Subscription dinner, to be followed by after-dinner speaking and an Open Forum on matters relating to Child Saving.

Discussions on the following important subjects relating to the protection of children will be held after the dinner. Those present are invited to participate in these debates. Questions may be asked.

To What Extent Are Non-Supporting Husbands Responsible for Juvenile Delinquency?

- Should Shelters for the Temporary Care of Children Be in Charge of the S. P. C. C. or the Municipality?
 Should S. P. C. C. Agents Serve as Probation Officers?
 Should Children's Cases Be Handled by County Children's Courts Rather Than by Justices of Peace and Magistrates?
 Should Orphan Asylums Receive a Limited Number of Juvenile Delinquents Who Are Too Young to Place in Reformatories?

Thursday, October 18, 1917, Morning Session

- 9:30 A. M.—Meeting called to order.
 Miscellaneous business, reading letters, etc.
 Discussion of non-listed topics relating to children.
 9:50 A. M.—“County Children's Courts,” by Mr. Charles H. Warner, Secretary New York State Convention of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals and Superintendent Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Yonkers, N. Y.
 10:05 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 10:20 A. M.—“Some Phases of the Non-Support Law in Ohio,” by Mr. Eugene Morgan, Secretary and Attorney of the Humane Society of the City of Columbus, Ohio.
 10:35 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 10:50 A. M.—“The Pitfalls of Anti-Cruelty Work,” by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge Children's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 11:05 A. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 11:20 A. M.—“Mental Deficiency and Its Relation to Community Welfare,” by Dr. Max G. Schlapp, Director of the New York Clearing House for Mental Defectives, New York City. This address will be illustrated by the use of stereopticon slides.
 12:05 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 12:25 P. M.—Presentation of Memorial notices.
 Miscellaneous business.
 1:00 P. M.—Adjournment of Session.

Thursday, October 18, 1917, Afternoon Session

- 2:30 P. M.—Meeting called to order.
 Miscellaneous business, letters, questions, etc.
 2:45 P. M.—“The Duty of the National Government Toward Its Orphan and Dependent Children,” by Mr. E. W. Burke, Chief Agent of the Wyoming Humane Society and State Board of Child and Animal Protection, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 3:00 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 3:15 P. M.—“Problems Concerning the Protection of Children in Rural Districts,” by Mrs. Mary S. Burnham, State Agent for the Protection of Children, Portland, Maine.
 3:30 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 3:45 P. M.—“The Problem of Illegitimacy,” by Miss Grace C. Upham, Head Worker of the Social Service Department of the Providence Lying-in Hospital, Providence, R. I.
 4:00 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 4:15 P. M.—“Should Anti-Cruelty Work for Children and Animals Be Handled by Separate Societies?” by Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.
 4:30 P. M.—General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.
 4:45 P. M.—“Patriotic Address,” by Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, New York City.
 5:00 P. M.—Report of Committee on Resolutions Relating to Children and General Subjects and Action on same. Resolutions empowering the Board of Directors to fix the time and place for next Annual Meeting and for President to appoint Needed Committees.
 Unfinished business.
 5:30 P. M.—Final Adjournment of Meeting.

The reception tendered the delegates Monday evening was very pleasant and did much to make the visitors feel at home and extend their acquaintance among humane workers. The session which followed was very largely attended and proved of special interest and appeal. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made an eloquent appeal for "The Wider Humanity," and Rev. Richard Carroll, a colored preacher and lecturer, of Columbia, South Carolina, greatly interested his hearers. Hon. Addison P. Munroe, President, Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a very able paper.

During the Tuesday morning session, Miss Harriet G. Bird gave a short talk on "Advertising Human Work." Miss Bird's famous "Red Acre Farm" at Stow, Massachusetts (23 miles west of Boston)—a charitable home and hospital for the horses of poor men, where they may be pensioned, rescued from abuse, given free vacations, and the best veterinary care when lame and diseased—is a unique and invaluable feature of humane work in this country. The balance of this session was devoted to the work of the American Red Star Animal Relief.

The meeting Tuesday afternoon was a continuation of the Red Star work, and was specially notable for the fine and forcible talk on "How the U. S. Government Cares for Army Horses," delivered by Mr. Gerald E. Griffin, Major U. S. Veterinary Corps, Office Surgeon General, Washington, D. C. As this speech was extemporaneous, no copy was procurable for publication.

At the mass meeting Tuesday night, in the Elks' Auditorium, short, stirring speeches were made by Dr. Stillman and Senator Gerry; and mo-

tion pictures were shown for the edification of the 500 children, who by special invitation, formed about half of the audience. Prof. Henri Faucher and his wife delighted the audience with several violin and piano selections, and the Faucher Orchestra played some military music.

Wednesday morning the Association took up the consideration of child welfare, with addresses on child labor, prison reform and philanthropic activities.

At this session an excellent paper prepared by Mr. John D. Lindsay, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was read by Mr. Thomas Moore, Assistant Superintendent of the same Society.

Miss Grace Abbott, director of the child labor division of the Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C., told in a convincing way of the mistake made by England, France, Canada and New Zealand in "Working Children in War Time." We hope to publish all that she said in another issue of our paper.

Another feature of intense interest to the delegates was the very able paper presented by Mr. E. E. Gardner, Superintendent of Sockanosset School for Boys. So keen was the interest aroused in this Reform School that later in the day over a hundred of the delegates motored out to Howard, R. I., to visit the Sockanosset boys and saw them at military drill, at work and at play. Every one in the party was impressed with the general character of wholesome interests and activities that prevailed among the students. The homey naturalness that pervaded the atmosphere, and the spirit of good will and achievement indicated by the animated faces and proud carriage of the boys, testified to the efficiency of the method in operation.

A big subscription dinner was given Wednesday evening at the Narragansett Hotel, followed by after-dinner speaking and an Open Forum on various matters pertaining to child saving.

Mr. Charles H. Warner, Superintendent, Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Yonkers, N. Y., opened the Thursday morning session with an unusually good paper on "County Children's Courts." This paper and the one that followed by Mr. Eugene Morgan, Attorney for the Columbus, Ohio, Society, were of distinct practical worth. A most interesting impromptu talk on "The Pitfalls of Anticruelty Work" was made by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of Children's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. An address on "Mental Deficiency and Its Relation to Community Welfare," illustrated by stereopticon slides, was delivered by Dr. Max G. Schlapp, of New York City.

Thursday afternoon Mr. E. W. Burke, of Cheyenne, Wyo., Mrs. Mary S. Burnham, of Portland, Me., and Mr. George A. H. Scott, of Chicago, made valuable contributions to the convention.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

PETER G. GERRY, *1st Vice-President*,
Warwick, R. I.
FRANK L. BALDWIN, *2nd Vice-President*,
Youngstown, O.
ROBERT TUCKER, *3rd Vice-President*.
NATHANIEL J. WALKER, *Secretary*,
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A. M. WELSH, *Assistant Secretary*, Tulsa,
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AN AFTER-WORD

The Illinois Humane Society has always taken a deep and active interest in The American Humane Association and has supported and served it as best it could. In addition to the interest felt in the work and worth of the Association there is one of a purely sentimental nature. It was at the invitation of The Illinois Humane Society and its president—the late lamented John G. Shortall—that The American Humane Association was organized in 1877. Therefore, the Illinois Society stands in a particularly friendly relation, almost that of sponsor, to the Association it helped to found.

This year, as on many former occasions, the Society had three delegates present at the annual convention of the Association,—Mr. John L. Shortall, Miss Ruth Ewing and Mr. George A. H. Scott. This Illinois contingency experienced an interesting sequel to the regular doings of the convention by extending their field of observation to Boston and New York, where memorable visits were made to the George T. Angell Memorial Hospital with its wonderful equipment for the merciful care of animals; to the famous Red Acre Farm for Horses, at Stow, Mass., reached by motor ride through picturesque country made resplendent by gorgeous autumnal color; and to the homes of the great New York S. P. C. A. and S. P. C. C. including an afternoon in the Juvenile Court with Judge Mayo presiding.

IN RETROSPECT

The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, under the presidency of Mr. E. Bruce Merriman and an able staff of assisting officers, is one of the most admirably conducted institutions of its kind. In 1916 a State-wide campaign for funds resulted in an increased revenue for the Society, whereupon, it opened a branch office in Newport which has been of great assistance to people in that vicinity and materially increased the number of applications for the service; it also added two new officers to the working force, making possible a reorganization of the system, and pur-

chased an automobile which greatly facilitates the work. Notwithstanding the increased revenue and improved equipment, the Society is now struggling valiantly to the full extent of its capacity to keep abreast of the demands made upon it. According to the records kept by Mr. Thomas B. Maymon, General Agent and Secretary—whose able, energetic and loyal service is rated as a valuable asset of the Society—complaints have been received and investigated during the past year involving in the neighborhood of 3,500 children.

The Society's Detention Home—a pleasant frame house situated on a



Knights of the Round Table—Rhode Island S. P. C. C.

nice residence street with adjoining playground—is a model institution. It is simple and attractive in decorations and furnishings, light, airy, conveniently arranged, sanitary and well managed. The happy, healthy children seen there reflect great credit upon the board of management and Miss Florence Russell, the matron.

The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, under the excellent direction of its president, Mr. Addison P. Munroe, and an efficient corps of officers, is a steady, progressive Society and a real factor in humane work. Mr. Munroe's paper, delivered at the recent Convention, is published in this number of *The Humane Advocate*.

The Rhode Island Humane Education Society, Hon. Charles Matteson, president, and Miss Elizabeth W. Olney, secretary, and a staff of able, active workers, is the remaining member of this trio of organizations that are doing so much to promote humaneness in the State of Rhode Island. During the thirteen years of its existence it has accomplished a vast amount of good in giving humane lectures and lessons in the public schools (now illustrated with stereopticon), printing and circulating quantities of humane literature, publishing humane calendars and promoting humane movements, local and foreign, such as "Humane Sunday and Be Kind to Animals' Week," Work Horse Parades and the American Red Star Animal Relief.

The Forty-first Annual Meeting of

the American Humane Association has come and gone. Its four days of sessions were crowded with interesting events. The program was varied and excellent, and the entertainment offered by the local societies was delightfully planned and executed. Even the elements conspired to make it a memorable occasion, and the outside world was a bower of beauty—a riot of brilliant autumnal color.

The speakers and subjects introduced to the convention were too numerous to make special mention of each possible, but every address had individual merit. A great deal might be said on the various points brought out at this convention—the advantages of such experience meetings are too many to numerate—but those that always loom up big and dominate the memory are the value of general discussion, from which information gained by varied experience is both given and received, and the value of co-operation, by means of which all things are made possible. If these yearly meetings accomplished nothing else, they are more than justified. When humane workers from far and near try out methods and practices employed in their work in this clearing house for humane ideas, they gain a broad concept of the work in general and a firm, intelligent grasp of their local end of it: So, also, when those active in the conduct of the work extend their acquaintance among other active workers in the field, they increase their working force in the same ratio, as such acquaintances

may be regarded as effective, co-operative friends, ready and willing to respond to any emergency call for long-distance help; thus, by mutual acquaintance, mutual understanding and mutual assistance, the workers in this cause of humaneness become united on one strong, efficient brotherhood. Great emphasis was laid upon the power for good generated by unity of thought and concerted action; the great results to be had through combining forces in a common interest, and the importance of grasping the simple fact that all those working for the same thing should be working together.

The men and women engaged in this work are seeking through very simple, practical means to make the world kinder, not because kindness is beautiful in theory and in fact, but because it is absolutely essential to the development of humanity to a higher standard. To them, it is not enough merely to maintain relationships that square with the legal requirements of society; to them, humanity means opportunity and obligation. To be humane to every sentient creature is demanded of each individual for his own sake. The impulse to be kind toward the helpless should be instinctive; unfortunately, in many cases, it becomes necessary to interpose legal and moral restraint. Children are forcibly taken away from cruel and immoral parents because their welfare is threatened. The law lays its hands upon the cruel abuser of animals and

punishes him for his brutality. Corrective measures these, but the better and more foundational work is educational—going to the root of the evil—admonishing and instructing, developing a sense of responsibility. It is a hard, slow process, seemingly, to transform cruelists into protectors, but little by little the masses are becoming educated to be less tolerant of mistreatment and to demand humane conduct.

The work of caring for abused children and animals places the Humane Society in the very front rank of social reform agencies. Their extensive work is almost wholly supported by voluntary subscriptions and has been dependent upon the sympathetic support of the public. The extensive system which has been evolved by these inadequate means during the forty-six years which measure the organized life of the movement in the United States, is a gratifying index to the character and benevolence of the workers in this field of humane endeavor. It must be apparent to all that the powers of these bodies for developing their utmost capacity for service are limited by lack of funds and the uncertainty of an inconstant revenue; hence, it is clearly the duty of the nation, state and public to do all in their power to hold up the hands of the Humane Societies in their unique and unduplicated rescue work, which last year alone handled cases involving 219,907 children and 2,218,385 animals.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ANTICRUELTY STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Report of Societies to October 1, 1917

Humane Societies (these care for both children and animals).....	331
Societies Prevention Cruelty to Animals only.....	203
Societies Prevention Cruelty to Children only.....	49
Total number of societies sending reports of activities.....	583
(This figure includes 19 societies newly organized or reorganized.)	
Societies supposed dead: No replies (215), reported dead (13).....	228
Societies reported inactive.....	51
Societies supposed inactive; no replies received.....	29
Total of all societies reported as having been formed.....	891
Number of Humane Education Committees or Societies.....	10
Number of States having Federation or Convention of Societies.....	12
Number of States having compulsory Humane Education Laws.....	17
Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows:	
Number Societies from which active reports have been received.....	583
Number paid employees (men).....	1,016
Number paid employees (women).....	481
Number voluntary agents.....	26,784
Number members and contributors.....	91,550
Income from Dues and Donations.....	\$ 792,460.46
Income and Endowment.....	206,547.93
Income from Fines.....	70,992.20
Income from Other Sources.....	579,700.65
Income from States.....	202,478.17
Income from Counties.....	124,218.93
Income from Cities.....	275,472.83
Total receipts from all sources.....	2,251,871.17
Total Disbursements.....	2,159,751.53
Total Endowment.....	2,650,964.82
Number of societies owning buildings.....	75
Number of buildings.....	102
Valuation of buildings.....	\$318,344.95
Number of children involved in work.....	219,907
Number of children sheltered.....	20,442
Number of societies which report shelters for children.....	57
Number of children's cases investigated.....	85,973
Number of children's cases in court.....	22,573
Number of adults prosecuted.....	8,976
Number of adults convicted.....	6,460
Number of animals involved in work.....	2,218,385
Number of prosecutions.....	11,619
Number of convictions.....	10,193
Number of societies which maintain kennels.....	55
Number of kennels maintained.....	273
Number of large animals sheltered.....	16,608
Number of large animals destroyed.....	20,719
Number of small animals destroyed.....	742,763
Number of small animals sheltered.....	168,559
Total population involved (estimated).....	388,452,902

HUMANE ADVOCATE

DECEMBER, 1917

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THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



ON THE BATTLEFIELD
Modeled by the sculptress, Miss Kathleen Wheeler, and dedicated by her to The American Red Star Animal Relief
Miss Wheeler is a young Chicago artist who has exhibited in the Paris Salon, the Royal Academy of London, and has won many prizes for her work in American exhibitions at the Chicago Art Institute

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

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December, 1917

No. 2

COUNTY CHILDREN'S COURTS

BY CHARLES H. WARNER

Superintendent and Attorney of the Westchester County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Yonkers, N. Y.

In almost every State, children from seven to sixteen years of age are held accountable for their willful violations of the law. In recent years, the attention of the public has been directed to the child offender, realizing that its violation of the law should not go unpunished, yet that it should not be tried in our Police Courts with hardened adult criminals, nor should it be confined before or after trial in jails and prisons where other criminals are detained, as was true a few years ago, and in some States is still the case. In nearly all our States there have been established Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Detention Homes, Juvenile Probation Systems and Juvenile Reformatories—great institutions for the conservation of the child, which is the most important consideration today for any community.

The purpose of this paper is not to make out a case for the Juvenile Court. It is no longer an experiment. Neither is it our purpose to trace its history, nor to enter into the controversy as to which was the first Juvenile Court in this country. To some of us, there is no such controversy, for we well remember that the first Juvenile Court had no marble halls, no gowned Judge,

nor stenographer's minutes, but that mother took us into the woodshed, and there as the complaining witness, Judge, Jury and Executor of the sentence, administered the punishment we so well remember; and even today we have read that certain wise Judges of the Juvenile Court, after spending hours in determining the delinquency of some child, have instructed the mother to take that child into the back room and administer that old-time spanking.

The purpose of this paper is rather to review briefly the work of the Juvenile Courts with County Jurisdiction, and to endeavor to make some suggestions in connection with the extension of the County Juvenile Court, so that it may take its place in the improved County Organization now in progress in some States. No pretense is made of an exhaustive study of the subject.

Most of the so-called County Children's Courts are presided over by Judges who have been elected to preside over other Courts, and by special legislation there has been added to their jurisdiction that of the Children's Court. In Kent County, Michigan, sitting in Grand Rapids is a Probate

Judge, who is ex-officio the Juvenile Court Judge. In Monroe and Ontario Counties, in the State of New York, the regularly elected County Court Judges are by special statute also made County Juvenile Court Judges.

The two great causes of Juvenile Delinquency are: First, family desertion; second, absentee mothers. Today legislation for these cases seems apparently adequate, but those of us coming in contact daily with these situations know that there is no satisfactory remedy for this class of cases except well-organized industrial Penal Institutions, where such husbands will be made to work and where their earnings in excess of maintenance will be turned over to their families. An absentee mother means untrained and delinquent children. It is fundamentally wrong to permit the mother to be away from the little family circle, that so much depends upon her guidance and inspiration, that she may go out and do day's work for their support. If her husband will not support her, his wages as a prisoner should be hers. The State will yet recognize the financial worth of a good mother, and that it is in the family home with its great variety of interests and occupations, that children best shape their life and character.

The question then arises, "Should County Children's Courts also have jurisdiction over Domestic Relation cases?" This whole matter of the proper adjustment of children is inseparable from its Domestic Relations. The individual child cannot be judged intelligently in Court apart from this back ground, which consists mainly of the home conditions under which he lives.

It will also be interesting to note briefly what those with experience say

about this situation. In the Juvenile Court in Chicago, Judge Pinckney urged the establishment of one Court to deal with the whole family problem, stating that parental neglect and incompetence brought three-fifths of the twelve thousand delinquents before the Juvenile Courts. "The problem of their support is dealt with by the County Court, trouble between husband and wife occupies the attention of the Domestic Relations Court, Proceedings for Divorce come up in the Circuit Court and the interest of the children is the concern of the Juvenile Court." In Detroit, if such a man is arrested for non-support, he is taken to the Police Court; if for desertion, to the Recorder's Court; if for neglect of his children, to the Juvenile Court, and if either parent wants relief in separation, to the Circuit Court. No one Judge has a full history of the matter, nor a suitable experience to develop this vital field of the adjustment of Domestic Relations.

In the County Juvenile Courts of Monroe and Ontario Counties, of New York State, legislation has gone one step further, and in addition to the usual jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts has added that of the Domestic Relations Court, and has also given the Judges certain probate powers, such as the appointment of guardians over property as well as of the person of children.

The proposition is to centralize this jurisdiction in a County Court for children where a man especially trained by experience and with legal knowledge as well as of institutions, can determine these important matters. Most of the Justices of the Peace will welcome this plan. It would provide that in many cases they would take the complaints, issue warrants, and then

turn the whole matter over to the County Children's Judge for adjudication. In one county the writer knows of 120 different persons having power to commit children to institutions. The Justices of the Peace are excellent men, but are usually blacksmiths, carpenters, grocers, and in their various lines of activity are doing splendid work, but scarcely any of them have ever visited an institution, and but few of them are acquainted with the statutes regulating child protection. In one case within the writer's knowledge, the Justice of the Peace, a blacksmith, went to the corner grocery store to learn the feeling of the neighborhood regarding the commitment of a certain child, while the Officer of the Society was in his sitting room making out the complaint. In one State, where legislation was passed years ago, making all crimes committed by children juvenile delinquency, which would have been felonies if committed by adults, a Justice of the Peace wanted to hold a nine-year-old boy, charged with burglary, for the Grand Jury, and then have him committed to a Reformatory which only received adults. It is reported that another Judge sent a girl to an Institution, and his Constable returned her with the information that the Institution had not received girls for fifteen years. In another case, a Justice of the Peace said in his papers: "The severity of this sentence is made on account of a number of petty thefts made by some unknown person, and as an object lesson to others." Needless to say, this boy, who should have remained in an Institution, was at once released on an appeal, to commit more crimes in his community.

What would be the advantage of a Children's Court with county-wide

jurisdiction in sparsely-populated counties?

1. The Judge would be an attorney, would be selected with experience in connection with children's work, and would be familiar with those home conditions where children are neglected.

2. The Judges would not sit only in the largest cities in these respective counties, but would travel like the old Common Law nisi prius Judge to convenient and fixed localities throughout the county.

3. This plan would permit of better equipment than is now possible in the usual Court of the Justices of the Peace. The Judge could have his stenographer, clerk and probation officer with him, together with the necessary blanks, records and books.

4. A County Detention Home, or Temporary Shelter, so essential to successful work among children, could be established.

5. This Court would have continuing jurisdiction, assisted by Probation Officers, quite unlike the present Justice of the Peace plan, where the trial is held and the case is closed.

6. This County Children's Court with Domestic Relations jurisdiction would then place the responsibility for the delinquency of the child where it belongs, on the parent who contributed to that delinquency.

The practical reason for these recommendations is that no delinquent child can be properly judged apart from the conditions in the home in which he has been living, and that instead of the present form of Children's Court with its limited jurisdiction as to the child only it must have the added jurisdiction of the Domestic Relations Court which will become the focus of the new jurisprudence.

SOME RECENT CASES IN COURT

A man was arrested on complaint of his wife for brutally beating and kicking her. She appealed to the Society for help and it sent Humane Officer Nolan to represent her in court. The case was called for trial in the Stock Yards Police Court before Judge Hayes. It developed that this was the third time defendant had been under arrest—twice for beating his wife and once for cruelly whipping his little boy, for which latter offense Judge Barassa had fined him \$100.00. The records showed that the Humane Society with Humane Officer McDonough as its acting agent had handled the case of the boy at that time.

After Judge Hayes had heard the evidence in the present case, he fined defendant \$200.00 and costs. As the wife feared her husband might do her and the children injury out of revenge, the Court committed him to the House of Correction to work out the fine. In the meantime, the wife and her four children are living with her parents, who are very kind to them. Record 74: Case 562.

A woman entered complaint against her husband, whom, she charged, was a drunkard and a gambler, stating that she and her four young children were suffering greatly in consequence. Humane Officer Miller assisted her.

When the case was heard in the Maxwell Street Court, Judge Newcomer ordered defendant to pay \$12.00 per week (he was earning \$25.00 a week), and told him that he must stay away from his wife and not go to the home. Record 74: Case 583.

When Police Officer Dineen arrested a drunken man whose reckless driving had caused an accident in which the horse he was driving received a severe cut on the shoulder, the man refused to give his name or that of the owner of the horse, and fought the officer all the way to the police station. A second officer came to the assistance of the first, and the man was booked on two charges—disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. By tracing the number of the wheel tax license tag, found on the harness, through the City License Department, the owner of the horse was located.

The Society was asked to take charge of the case, and Humane Officer Nolan and Dr. McEvers (veterinary) went at once to examine the horse. They found the animal suffering from a deep cut fully ten inches long across one shoulder, which the animal had received in a collision with a motor truck. About this time the owner of the horse arrived on the scene and was surprised to find the condition his horse was in. He stated that he had given the driver (whose name he revealed) the sum of \$6.00 with which to buy some barrels, and that it was evident the money had been spent for drink instead. After examining the wound on the horse's shoulder, the owner asked the veterinary to sew it up and treat the animal until well. Owner sent for another driver to come and lead the horse to its barn.

The case was tried the following day before Judge Hayes, who fined the driver \$10.00 and costs. Not having

the money with which to pay the fine, he was sent to the Bridewell to work it out. Record 113: Case 546.

Humane Officer McDonough represented the Society in assisting a woman in Chicago Heights in prosecuting her husband, charged with assault and battery and non-support. After one continuance the case was heard in the County Court and the defendant ordered to pay \$6.00 per week to his wife. Record 74: Case 538.

A man was placed under arrest for beating and otherwise abusing his wife. He was an old offender. Humane Officer McDonough took charge of the case. Judge Barassa found the prisoner guilty and fined him \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$32.50. As he was unable to pay the fine, he was sent to the House of Correction. Record 74: Case 633.

A woman applied to the Society for help in prosecuting her husband, who drank, used vile language, abused and failed to support her. She told Humane Officer Miller that although her husband earned \$30.00 a week, he was unable to pay \$10.00 a month rent because he spent so much for liquor; and that he beat her so frequently that she scarcely recovered from one attack before she suffered another.

When the case was called for hearing in the Court of Domestic Relations, Judge Stelk sentenced the defendant to one year in the Bridewell. Afterward the sentence was suspended and the defendant placed on probation for

one year on condition that he give all his money to his wife as fast as he earned it. Record 74: Case 566.

A citizen swore out a warrant for the arrest of a man whom he saw beat the center horse of a three-horse team with a section of iron pipe. The Sheffield Avenue Police took the man in custody and notified the Society, which sent Humane Officer McDonough to conduct the case. Judge Barassa heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$3.00 and costs. Record 113: Case 598.

A man was reported for non-support of his wife and children; also for excessive use of liquor, abusive conduct and vile language.

When Humane Officer Miller called to see the man's wife she was almost penniless and did not know what to do. She stated that a few days before her husband had beaten her and gone away; that she had not seen nor heard from him since, and that her family was practically destitute. The United Charities was notified and promised relief in the emergency.

Humane Officer Miller assisted the woman in procuring a warrant for her husband's arrest. The case came to trial in the Maxwell Street Court before Judge La Buy, who, after giving the prisoner a severe reprimand and extracting his promise to reform, dismissed his case. The five children ranged from 8 years to 6 months of age.

Record 73; Case 723.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

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DECEMBER, 1917

OUR CHRISTMAS STOCKING

Only about a hundred years ago the world was struggling to emancipate human slaves. Today, we have all kinds of organized agencies acting for the welfare of men, women and children. Among the first of these were the humane societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. It is less than a century since man came to the realization that animals had rights which should be safeguarded by law, and that cruelty to animals was doing more injury to man than to the animals suffering the abuse because of the demoralizing reflex action. About fifty years ago the idea of giving children special legal protection was first conceived. From this, the reader will see that organized humane endeavor is still in its swaddling clothes, although it has now outgrown them and is in need of larger sized garments, or new equipment for its growing work.

For over fifty years the humane societies have been extending their protective arms to helpless children and animals, all this time conducting a great volume of work quite out of proportion to the moderate amount of money contributed to their working funds. The heroic effort to do much with little made by this organized body is known only to the humane workers themselves. The public in general has learned to respect its work and indeed

to depend upon it, but has not, as yet, given it financial help commensurate with the demands made upon it. Interested individuals have always given generously of their time, energy and money, sometimes bestowing handsome gifts; but the three great "advance agents"—the public, pulpit and press—have been slow to testify to its work and worth. This is due in part to the fact that the Humane Society has never been either a barker or beggar, having been too much occupied in caring for the emergency needs of the continuous procession of children and animals that seek protection at its door to devote any time to soliciting funds or engaging in publicity work. Only in very recent years has any attempt been made for the dissemination of humane propaganda, and now that the practical results of this well organized work are commanding public attention it is likely that public money will flow into the humane treasury. The phenomenal generosity of the American people in their response to the call for funds for the Liberty Loan and all manner of War Relief, proves how ready they are to part with their dollars when they fully understand the need for making up a public purse.

What is more worthy of extension and support than these "schools of humanity" that are providing for character-building and heart culture?—a thing which our educational system, heretofore, has neglected in favor of intensive intellectual and physical training. This institution is teaching the doctrine of kindness, universal kinship and common justice, it is educating in the precepts of mercy, morality and good citizenship, and is developing the moral principle with which to regulate thought and action. Why not endow this School of Humanity?

This is a direct appeal to all good people to include the humane societies in the list of schools, hospitals,

libraries and public works they plan to endow. Let the rich and thoughtful contribute to these societies that are rescuing and guarding the weak and helpless from neglect and cruel conditions, and for whose protective care no other provision has been made.

Many people profess interest and sympathy in the humane cause, but fail to give it any active or practical support; they deplore cruelty, but do not lift a finger to stop it, and do not even contribute to hire someone else to do so. This Christmas we are making an earnest plea to these people to live up to their professions, and to all others, interested or disinterested, to help to swell the working fund of the Illinois Humane Society that it may retain its working force and so continue its operations in behalf of its many clients. Everyone who invests in this enterprise receives dividends in satisfaction when they read the annual report of the Society's work—a truly humane document, not merely a matter of science and statistics. The times are hard—the need great—the demands many! Help the Society to keep up its standard of efficiency and to extend rather than curtail its activities in this critical time of need.

Contributions from \$1.00 up will meet this need if people generally respond. An effort is being made to have the membership of the Society show an increase of one thousand for the year 1918. Won't you help us to attain this goal?

During the past year this Society has cared for 3,251 children and 15,531 animals—all victims of neglect, cruel abuse or vicious environment. How quickly would this tragic statement about the children touch our sympathies and our pocketbooks did it describe conditions imposed upon children in the War zone. As a matter of fact, these Illinois "refugees" are suf-

fering almost as much discomfort and injustice and from just as merciless a foe to their welfare, and are fully as worthy of help. Assist the foreign children in every way possible—but do not discriminate against those at our own door. We can not in conscience send our relief funds abroad without at the same time sending them to do the same merciful work at home.

This Christmas ought to be an especially charitable and cheerful one because it has much more than the usual Christmas charity and cheer to spread. So come on, everybody! Make up your minds that you will remember the Illinois Humane Society this year. On Christmas Eve the windows of our home at 1145 South Wabash Avenue will be wreathed in holly (the gift of a devoted friend), our door lamp kept brightly burning and our Christmas stocking hung before the fireplace. Santa Claus has promised to hold up every passerby, and we have an abiding faith that Christmas morn will see a wad of money deposited in our "Lisle Thread Savings Bank."



HANDS UP FOR HUMANITY!

HORSES FOR FOOD?

Mr. W. F. Butler, State Veterinarian of Montana, is advocating that the lightweight range horses of the Northwest be used for food. He urges this move as a partial solution of the meat problem and because these animals have now become unprofitable for any other use. In his opinion hundreds of thousands of people who can not afford beef at the present prohibitive prices would be supplied with meat, and that from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 would be the return; and that in addition the hay shortage would be supplied and range provided for 1,000,000 cattle and several million head of sheep.

According to Mr. Butler there is no staple market for the lightweight horse at the present time, as its day of practical usefulness is almost at an end—a live liability rather than a live asset. Of course, this does not refer to the farm draft horse, which is an asset to any country and will remain so just as long as fields are ploughed and crops grown. Mr. Butler goes on to say:

"We have in Montana probably 300,000 lightweight range animals and throughout the Northwest I would say that there are more than a million such animals, and throughout the United States probably 5,000,000. Among certain people there is an inherited prejudice against horse flesh, but there are many people who have not a prejudice against this food. In many countries it has been used for hundreds of years as a food product, and at the present time it is offered for sale in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

"In food value horse flesh is about equivalent to lean beef. From a sanitary standpoint the horse is one of the cleanest animals living. Its habits require that it eat the purest food and drink the best of water. It lives in the open and is freer from transmissible diseases than are either cattle or hogs.

This may be an economically practical plan, but a sad fate for the million or more lightweight horses it would exterminate. Of course, the question of the meat supply, if that were the

only one, could be satisfactorily met, and the proposed slaughter of the innocents avoided, if the meat-eating public would undergo a change of heart (or diet) and become vegetarians—a simple, humane practice already thoroughly demonstrated by many of the healthiest and most enduring people of this and other countries. The idea that meat is necessary to strength of mind and muscle is a long-exploded theory, as illustrated in the experience of the peasant folk of many nations, who thrive on meatless diet and hard physical labor.

The national necessity for the strict conservation of food is one of the good results that has come through this terrible War. America as a nation has been both self-indulgent and wasteful of food. She has been wont to dole it out with the same lavish hand that has mismanaged so many of her products and resources; and if the meatless and wheatless days that have dawned serve to educate her to a more simple, sensible and sincere administration of her affairs, the Hoover experience will be a blessing in disguise.

To get back to the horses: Perhaps the million lightweights would quite as willingly be sacrificed on the butcher's altar as to be drafted into the army. It certainly would be hard to choose the lesser of these evils. When all the cruelties and miseries of war are taken into consideration, the deft death-dealing blow from the butcher might seem merciful indeed compared with death on the battlefield.

Pages might be written from the humanitarian standpoint versus the economic—but when all had been said we could only continue to hope, as we do now, that horse flesh will never become popular as an article of food, and that the good, faithful beasts may go back to the plough to serve mankind to the end of time as captains of industry in the agricultural field.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

The court of domestic relations collected \$1,160 in fines during the first four months of this year, more than twice as much as was collected during the first four months of last year, and 14 times as much as in the first four months of 1915.

Costs paid in this court during the same period of time total: 1917, \$1,055; 1916, \$127; 1915, \$299.

But it is on the collection of cash for women and children in non-support and bastardy cases that Judge John Stelk has made the biggest gains. Such collections for the first four months of 1917 totaled \$46,083.85—\$7,178 more than in the same period of 1916 and \$9,781 more than in the same period of 1915.

Part of this increase is accounted for in the growth of business of the court, but in large measure it is produced by strict enforcement of law, especially by bringing the "dodger" to time.

A system has been devised whereby check is kept from day to day on all men ordered to pay. Those who neglect are given fair warning. If they continue to disobey they are brought in and punished. But the man who thinks more has been required of him than he can give always finds a readiness on the part of Judge Stelk to listen to him and gets a revision if such is just.

Figures compiled by Miss Vlasta Spatny, file clerk and statistician of the social service department of the court of domestic relations, shows that 941 cases were handled by that department during the month of April.

It is the duty of this branch of the court to smooth out domestic difficulties where smoothing can be done and to effect reconciliations wherever there is a ghost of a chance of securing a happier understanding between husband and wife.

During April 56 reconciliations were effected and 16 were put on the "favorably pending" list. The social service department also secured from 17 husbands agreements to pay money to their wives without order of court, and agreements from 17 others to pay direct.

Ten husbands asked the department to aid them in securing reconciliations with their wives.

"In your story you might mention that the Illinois Humane society cared for 86, and that we have always found this society eager to help women who are unfortunate enough to need aid," said a court attache. It is mentioned, for if an organization is doing such good, the people should know.

Forty-six cases were referred to the Juvenile Protective Association; 32 to the juvenile court; 18 to the county agent; 19 to the Citizens' League; 10 to the psychopathic hospital; 5 to shelter homes; 6 to the United Charities; 5 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society and 3 to the county hospital.—From Chicago Day Book.

RED STAR WORK A NATIONAL DUTY

A nation-wide campaign for money for the American Red Star Animal Relief soon will be conducted generally throughout the United States. The time devoted to the Red Star Drive will be from December 10 to 30. All branches and auxiliaries, big and little, are bestirring themselves to raise funds with which to finance this great new war relief movement.

Help will be welcomed from every man, woman and child. Everyone can beg at least a dime. Some can send a five-dollar bill—others a check; all can help. "Do your bit," for the voiceless heroes which suffer and die to save our country.

The Allies have for months been buying every good horse they could get and are still buying in the American market.

America has 22,000,000 horses, of which less than one-fifth are usable for war purposes. With the tremendous drain upon our resources, will the supply of horses

be adequate at the time when the horse may become the determining factor in the war? Will battles be lost, will victories be minimized, will the war be lengthened because of insufficient mounted troops to turn defeat into rout?

Not one of the nations engaged in this war has had an army veterinary department big enough to take care of the thousands and thousands and thousands of horses and mules used in the war. At first England thought she could refuse volunteer aid. Soon she learned better by experience at great cost. Now she welcomes it. Let the United States promptly learn by this experience and make good at once. Fighting units can only deal with well animals. As soon as a horse becomes sick, diseased, shell-shocked, or wounded, it must be removed to the rear and a sound, vigorous animal sent forward to take its place. This exchange is proceeding daily. Hundreds, sometimes thousands, of cripples are sent to the rear in a single day for nursing and treatment. Here they will come into the hands of Army Veterinary and Red Star departments for treatment.

The Red Star work is a national necessity. It is the bridge between national administration and the emergencies which crop up every day, every hour. It is the volunteer adjunct to a conscript force. Wherever there is fighting, wherever there is a wounded animal, there must the sign of the Red Star be seen.

To carry out this national work as it should be carried out vast sums are needed. Red Star branches are needed in every city, in every county. To get in touch with the Red Star movement write to Dr. W. O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. He is the Director-General for the whole of America. The **Red Star Animal Relief** is the only private work for army horses recognized by the Government of this country. The cause is humane, Christian, patriotic.

CHICAGO BRANCH RED STAR, BOX 547, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

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LAST FOUR FIRE HORSES IN EVANSTON

After years of faithful service Evanston's last four fire horses gave place recently to motors and were sentenced to haul garbage wagons.

The penalty for age and service aroused Mrs. Emma A. Rosine and Mrs. Merle Eschbaugh of the Evanston branch of the Humane Society, and Mrs. Rosine declared they would do what they could to save the fire horses from ignominious labor.

"If we can't prevail upon the city to save these faithful animals from hauling garbage, at least we will see that they are not worked long hours or overburdened," said Mrs. Rosine.

Fire Chief Albert Hostetter lined up his men for a formal farewell as Babe, Barney, Jim and Pete were led from their stalls for the last time. The drivers were almost in tears.

THE LEGEND OF THE MISTLETOE

Why is the mistletoe always suspended in our homes? The reason is traced back to an old myth of the Norsemen. The mother of Baldur, the god of all good things, exacted a promise from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms to preserve his life from harm. From some cause, however, she did not make an appeal to the mistletoe. The god of mischief and potentate of the earth, Loki, became jealous of Baldur's great popularity and, fashioning an arrow from a strong branch of mistletoe, gave it to old blind Hodur, showed him how to aim it, and in this way Baldur met his death.

However, he was restored to life, but the mistletoe, placed under the care of Friga, was never again to be an instrument of evil till it touched the earth, the empire of Loki. This is why the parasite is, in our homes and churches, always suspended from ceiling and chandelier or in windows. When persons of opposite sexes pass under it they give each other the kiss of peace and love in the full assurance that the epiphyte is no longer an instrument of mischief.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



Photo sent by Mr. Edwin S. Jackman

FOUR CURLY HEADS

A DOG WITH A WOODEN LEG

Teddy, the little yellow and white dog that "helped" deliver the mail in Rumford, Me., so many years and was quite noted as being the only dog in the postal service having a wooden leg, gave many evidences of rare intelligence. Before his foot was amputated and his master, Letter Carrier Davis, was trying to heal and save the bitten limb, Teddy showed a remarkable degree of patience and never gnawed or tore a bandage from the wound.

One day, while on duty, Teddy

was hit by a passing automobile. His master heard his one cry and hurried to the street, but no Teddy was in sight. Later it was learned that the blow from the auto had disarranged the bandage and Teddy started for home as fast as his three legs would carry him. His mistress saw him coming with the loosened bandage flying behind him. Arriving on the lawn, Teddy lay down upon the grass and had the bandage replaced.

Miss Mary Davis
Rumford, Me.

EL GENERAL AND EL CAPITAN

I sat on my verandah in the Philippines one afternoon, watching my dogs, El General, a beautiful golden "chow," and El Capitan, a small, long-bodied nondescript. They had met in the middle of one of the narrow ridges of hard mud which separated the rice-fields across the way, El General evidently returning from some expedition and El Capitan starting.

The ridge was too narrow to admit of passing, and neither would turn back; to quarrel was absurd, and might result in a mutual tumble into the black, molasses-like mud wherein Philippine rice grows; so they sat down to think it over. I should have suggested El Capitan lying down and allowing El General to jump over him; but he was too long to lie across the ridge, and for El General to jump him lengthwise might risk the latter's slipping and soiling his splendid coat.

Suddenly both stood up, and wagged their tails; El General turned and stood sideways across the ridge; El Capitan trotted sedately under the bridge thus formed; and each went on his way rejoicing.

C. B. Howard,

Brookline.

CAT HELPS FIND THE LEAK

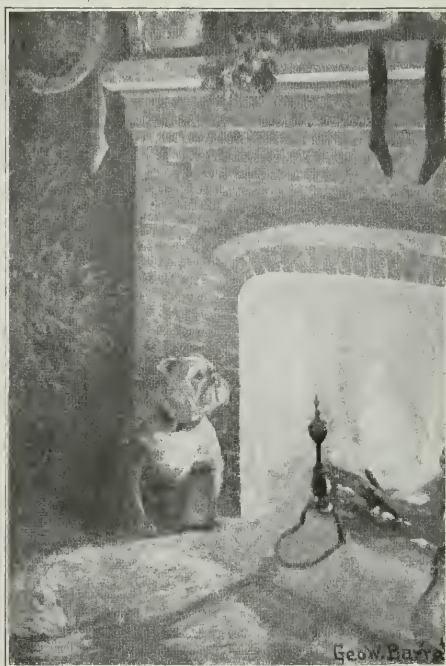
"There are more ways than one to kill a cat," says an old proverb, and "there are more ways than one to use a cat," is the new reading. Here is an illustration:

A plumber was called upon to locate a supposed leak in a ten-story tenement house. After a day's cogi-

tation and sundry profitless soundings and sniffings, he finally hit upon a plan. He went to a drug store and bought 10 cents' worth of fluid extract of valerian—commonly called catnip. Then he took the elevator to the top floor and poured the valerian diluted with water down the drain. Half an hour later he took a cat and visited each floor in turn.

The cat exhibited no interest until a room in the seventh story was reached. Then, with a bound, it sprang from the plumber's arms and began to paw the wall, mewling loudly. A hole was made in the wall, and there, sure enough, was the leak.

That plumber deserves to make a fortune from his ingenuity.



From "Life"

WHY SANTA CLAUS DIDN'T COME

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1917-1918

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

JANUARY, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY'S BUILDING

Just after the twin blizzards of the week of January 5-12 in Chicago, showing the amount of snow that had to be removed to "exhume" the Society's fountain and put it in running order again. The unprecedented street conditions occasioned by the great storm kept the Society's Ambulance Department in almost continuous service for several days.

Humane Advocate

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WHAT THE STATE IS DOING FOR THE BOY WHO IS COMMITTED BY THE COURT

By E. E. GARDNER, Superintendent Sockanosset School for Boys, Howard, R. I.

I shall speak to you from an experience of more than twenty-five years in work with boys, and shall relate nothing of theory unpracticed, but from a practical method that is a product of years of study, revision, and reorganization.

I cannot, too early, in my paper express my earnest belief in the juvenile law and the splendid efforts of the Juvenile Courts in this State whose watchword, I believe, is "Protection of the interest of the erring boy." "To err is human, to forgive divine"—how true this is or should be in our consideration of the lad who really knows not the real seriousness of his offense, or whose previous experience and environment have left him undecided, indifferent or prejudiced.

A boy should never be sent to any institution until he has had every consideration and investigation as to cause and conditions, and the court has exhausted every intelligent theory for his protection and safe guarding. The home is the natural abode of the boy, and any other place is mechanical in comparison.

And right here, my friends, is the first error in our understanding of the problem, an almost total ignoring of the effect of unnatural, or indifferent home environment, as we rush to the making of new laws for the boy, elaborate system of visiting, methods of court and institutional work, with never a law for the proper correcting or perpetual espionage of the home influence where it can be corrected by law. In the wildest

flight of your fancy can you imagine any institution so bad as a home that exerts no control over the boy, and where he roams the streets at will at all hours of the day and night, choosing his own companions and entertainment, and where, strange as as may seem, he usually chooses the worst, because, I presume, of its devilish attractiveness to the little beggar, who thirsts for excitement, and who has no real understanding of that which rings true to his interests? Then we hear of elaborate systems of social service, where homes are visited periodically by people educated for this sort of thing by theory, but with no way of alleviating suffering only temporarily at best, and where one or both parents may continue to get drunk, or neglect their children in other ways no less criminal.

These parents in their debauched vision merely tolerate the visitors for a few minutes, and make true the saying "out of sight out of mind," when there should be some way to make them accept their responsibility. I will tell you, friends, that it's the home that should know the effect of law making, and its enforcement, if we ever expect much progress in solving the boy problem; not forgetting in this connection the cheap shows, evil educative picture shows that excite the romantic spirit adversely; the vile literature, the cigarette, the opium, the cocaine, this last named being the producer of the abnormal courage, and "devil may care" attitude of the boy criminal.

I believe I am righteously angry at times at the thought often expressed by the public at the failure of the institution to correct a certain individual, who afterwards goes wrong again, in that we are in reality the fourth failure only, and more or less an expected one, if we were thoughtfully considered.

The home fails to exercise its function in properly rearing the lad, society fails secondly in providing proper outside environment, and thirdly, the court with its legal control acknowledges failure to control in restraining him in an institution, and lo! the institution is accused by the public as being "the failure," which seems the height of absurdity to me.

While I have nothing but words of commendation for the efforts of boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, playground associations, in fact, every helpful method, I am earnestly of the opinion that if the effort were divided more toward proper home environment it would be more morally effective, especially when we consider the delinquent or wayward boy, or he that is inclined toward either.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," all in either case is ineffectual, if we consider all his proper upbringing, with a view of developing true manhood, and a useful life; and if we are not considering both of these we are no friends of the lad.

No person should have authority over a child who forgets they were ever one, and to become too critical or overbearing is to lose whatever hold you may have ever had. I have never seen a boy who would not appreciate kindness, humaneness, frankness and squareness. If you tell a lad you have an interest in him he expects you to show it in a way he can understand, and if you can't convince him, you have failed at the start. I have had intimate acquaint-

ance with, and authority over, thousands of bad boys, so-called, and I have seen every possible thing that in their precociousness or devilishness they could do and I prefer to be amused by them rather than annoyed, and I know that a tolerant spirit with them is better than a vindictive one, and I am sure that a cautious admonition is better than an abrupt manner, in fact, the key word of your association should be the watchword of all institution men as to be humane, is to be successful with boys.

Boys are less fortunate than the lower animals in some respects, in that they cannot choose their parents nor are their parents chosen for them, in fact, oftentimes they are brought into this world under most distressing circumstances, which proves a distinct handicap.

Great science is shown and followed in the breeding and raising of animals, but almost none in the breeding and rearing of some human beings, which should give you food for thought, but this is not my subject to discuss.

The Juvenile Court may detain a boy at Sockanosset School for a period from one day to six months, but if sentenced must commit for minority, unless sooner discharged by the managing board, or court.

I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the latter part of this clause should have been left out as to give the court this prerogative is unfair to the system of parole that might be in force at the institution, and works havoc with the discipline thereof in most cases, when exercised.

The court has every opportunity in its power to experiment in its privilege of detention, but when it finally acknowledges that the boy should be restrained indeterminately which minority means to a juvenile, it should keep its hands off, as not

to interfere with the system of parole at the institution which is that prescribed by the managing board.

An institution for boys is not a permanent place of abode for the lad, nor is its object to win a lad away from home or the social world, but essentially a place where, if needs be, he can be made fit to return to either.

The Sockanosset School, so-called, is the boys' department of the State Reform School mentioned in the statute law and is the product from several reorganizations since 1850.

From 1850 to 1882 it was the Providence Reform School and located in Providence on the site which is now Tockwotton Park, and was supported by the city, was a walled affair, under the contract system, and a typical juvenile prison.

In 1882 it was taken over by the State and moved out of the city to its present location on Sockanosset Hill, seven miles from the City Hall in Providence, and to a site that is peculiarly advantageous, sufficiently remote for privacy, although easily accessible by trolley or train so that the parents of the boys may visit without unreasonable expense of money or time. I think I may acknowledge it a beautiful location, thanks to the wise heads in authority at that time.

An open school in every sense of the word, as much so as any school of the kind in the world. No bolts or bars, and wherein a lad may earn any privilege of trust by being trusted, which, in my estimation, is the only way of making a trustworthy person.

A reservation consisting of something less than 150 acres of land, of which the buildings occupy about thirty-five. Six cottages for boys with a capacity of sixty each, and costing the State approximately \$20,000 each, comfortable, homelike—where comfort was sought in their

construction, rather than luxuriousness; less elaborate than some in other states, but more sensible than many, if we may consider them from a financial standpoint.

Each cottage has its dining-room, play-room, school-room, dormitories, and the boys graded according to age. I might say at this period that we are about to move into a congregate school building to make more efficient its school of letters, as in the cottage system we have several grades to a room. A chapel and hospital building, a main building, so-called, a vocational training building, an armory and physical training building, barns and outbuildings necessary to make a well equipped institution, altogether costing the State approximately \$200,000, with a capacity of 360 boys.

When a lad is committed, he is bathed and given a complete layout of clothing, consisting of every-day suit of gray, and Sunday military suit of blue, towels and tooth brush; his record or history is taken by the recording clerk, physical and mental examinations are made; his people are sent a printed form, descriptive of the methods and their privileges, which, if read carefully, no misunderstanding need be had. The pastor of the parish wherein he has resided is written to and asked to fill out an information card, as is also the principal of the school he has attended, after which the parole department of the managing board is notified, and from which a visitor is sent to check up information and report, all of which is entered upon his history at the school.

The lad is assigned to a family of boys, all of whom are about his age, and which is presided over by a master and matron, usually a man and wife, and the study of the lad is begun by a corps of people who are interested, and absolutely unpreju-

diced, who from experience are able to make wise observations, a clinic constantly going on in this lad's behalf, including the superintendent, record clerk, principal of schools, teachers and instructors. A boy is not hard to understand if you take pains to know him; and you cannot know him as one of many, but as one by himself, and when I say that I can call the name of every boy in my institution, give his address and any pertinent fact concerning him without consulting his written record, I feel it will bear out my belief in individual treatment.

Our school of letters is presided over by female teachers, all normal or college graduates, and all holding state certificates, and supervised by a male principal, who is also recording clerk, serving a double purpose in his opportunity to become acquainted with the boy, and who, by the way, supervises whatever punishment is needed after the case is brought to the superintendent's attention for his deliberation.

We follow the system in vogue in the Providence public schools as to text books, grade and examinations, from the fact that 65 per cent of our boys are from Providence. We find that our boys average three grades retardation upon committal.

The lads under thirteen go to school two sessions a day and those over thirteen have the advantage of vocational training six hours, and school three hours.

I try to be impartial in my organization, but if I have any pet scheme it is vocational training, and I want to say, and am able to prove, that we have as good a vocational training building as there is in the world to-day, and I believe the largest building ever erected by boy labor entirely, as this building did not cost the State one cent for labor, it being

built, even to the window sashes and doors, by boys in the vocational training departments under the supervision of the instructors.

This building is 134 feet by 84 feet, three stories, inclusive of basement above ground, and houses ten shops, 40 feet by 60 feet, or 2,400 square feet of floor surface to each shop; and incidently I may add that it was built within the appropriation of \$25,000, and I have reason to believe that it would have cost \$46,000 by contract.

The shops are as follows: A printing plant fairly well equipped, in which all printing for nine institutions and the Penal and Charitable Commission is done, also an institutional paper, issued bi-weekly. A carpenter shop, where all of the wood work necessary to an institution of this kind, all construction in wood, and much furniture is done. A machine shop, where all machine work of our institution, and all that we can get from other institutions, inclusive of automobiles work (we have just completed overhauling a truck for the general store house) is done. A plumbing and steam fitting shop, where all plumbing, steamfitting and electric work is done. A blacksmith shop, wherein our horses and oxen are shod, our wagons made, and we have just completed a low gear for the State Prison. A shoe shop, wherein the shoes for our institution and some for others, together with those of 250 officers of the several institutions, are repaired. A mason shop, wherein all cement, brick or stone construction work is done, also the repairs of all buildings needing work in this line. A tailoring department, where all clothing used in the institution is made. A laundry, wherein all laundry work is done for our institution. A paint shop, whose boys do all of the house and rough wagon painting about the institution.

The carpenter, mason, paint, electric and plumbing forces are just completing the remodeling of the main building into a school building, thereby saving the state at least \$10,000.

Outside of these departments in the vocational training building we have the culinary department, whose work is done by boys under instruction. The dairy and farm department, with its forty boys under instruction, yielded a production in 1916 that amounted to nearly \$15,000. Then we have a poultry plant, taken care of by little boys before and after school, with its output of 9,000 dozen eggs in 1916, the greater part of which were distributed at the different institutions in the State.

I believe that in considering all features of institution work with boys the greatest moral teaching feature is vocational training. This lad must be taught by the doing, he must be shown how to make himself useful in order to be convinced of his importance to the community; not merely to awaken his ideas, but to convince him of its practicability and vital concern.

The physical care and attention is a valuable adjunct in an institution such as this, and our hospital, with its professional nurse in attendance, and the doctor within call, safeguards the health of our boys.

A valuable physical upbuilder is our military discipline, which is not used for spectacular display, but to build physically and unconsciously. We have a military instructor, and the United States Army Manual is

used, and every teaching is according to regulations; the lads are officered by those from their own number, properly elected by virtue of their proficiency and moral attitude, and their drills are fair to behold.

Closely allied with the military work is the boys' band, under its instructor, which is always proficient as could be expected of boys. Music is a refining influence, and much is made of it in our daily life and religious exercises.

The religious exercises in this institution are under the direct charge of Protestant and Catholic chaplains, and I want to acknowledge their great help to me in the moral education of this institution.

In making deductions or inferences from this paper I wish to draw your attention to the following: That according to our records ninety per cent of the delinquency of boys committed to Sockanosset School is easily traceable to lack of proper environment, either at the home or elsewhere. Fifty per cent of the parents of the boys committed use liquor to excess. In 1916 there were 254 boys detained from the courts for short terms. There were committed in 1916 448 boys. The average yearly committal for ten years is 425 boys each year. The average age is thirteen.

I consider that it is a distinct moral responsibility that the State has, and not a financial one, one which requires perhaps a business administration inasmuch as do all things that amount to anything, but the moral and teaching capacity of this institution is the prime motive.

There is one thought that I want to leave uppermost in your mind in my paper, and that is that the Sockanosset School administration feels that every boy is some mother's boy, and as such is receiving the State's consideration.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors
Contributions for the columns of this paper
may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society,
Editorial Department, 1145 South Wabash
Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

January, 1918

CO-OPERATIVE DELIVERY

The adoption of co-operative delivery by the merchants in towns of from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants is one of the latest movements that is being vigorously urged by the Illinois State Council for Defense. Many instances are cited where it has been tried with success. The new system shows a great financial saving over the old and at the same time releases many men for whom there is need in agriculture, mining, ship building, transportation, munitions and other essential industries. This is one of the many patriotic and practical "war measures" designed to teach the American people how to live simply, sensibly and serviceably, that can not be too heartily endorsed.

Housewives are also earnestly solicited to do systematic buying. They are asked to market early, to make their order cover every needed item, and to expect but one delivery a day. Careful investigation shows that it costs the retail grocery and market from six to eight cents per order for delivery service. If instead of asking the stores to make three or four deliveries a day to each customer, as in the past, the several trips can be reduced to one, the result will be a great saving of money, motive power and men.

The faithful delivery horse, also,

would reap his share of the salvage, which would be a great satisfaction to the Humane Society. Why not conserve his energy rather than waste it. The horse has been the companion of man throughout history—in play, at work and in war—and is entitled to his humane consideration.

This appeal to the women of Illinois is a patriotic one, no less important and imperative than the commands "Tend to your knitting" and "Roll bandages" in the valiant work of winning the war.

DON'T SHOOT QUAIL

Under the heading, "If you shoot quails this year you aid Germany," Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist, has issued a statement urging Indiana quail hunters to forego their sport this year during the season which opened in November. Mr. Wallace's statement follows:

"Quail in Indiana should be given every protection this year. The person who kills one of these birds gives aid to Germany. Are you that kind of sportsman?"

"The hordes of insects which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of crops this year had no greater enemy than the quail and Indiana needs and should have every one of them protected this winter. Each quail you kill means more insect damage next year, because a large part of the quail's food consists of insects which hibernate during the winter.

"Thousands of farmers feed the quail when there is deep snow or sleet on the grounds, when the quail cannot scratch for insects, and it is an outrage that hunters should come in and, within an hour or so destroy something which is invaluable to the farmer.

"Let us recognize the Bob White as one of our allies and see that he is not hunted this year.

CARRIER PIGEONS

With the outbreak of war with Germany came a demand for carrier pigeons, and almost over night the signal corps established a pigeon section enrolling more than 2,000 American fanciers who have been breeding and training birds for several years as a sport.

The central section is in charge of Lieut. J. K. Shawvan, with offices in the Consumers' building, from which he directs the work of 200 pigeon experts in Chicago.

The pigeons will be sent to France where they will carry messages from the front to General Pershing. The birds are very reliable and in many ways the best messengers available.

Miss Grace Schurecht says "Lady Bordeaux," one of her pets, flew from Bordeaux, France, to Termonde, Belgium, 550 miles, in twelve hours. "Lady Bell," her daughter, flew from Denison, Iowa, to Chicago last August, 400 miles, and won the Chicago concourse contest. Generations hence the carrier pigeon that can trace its ancestry back to Lady Bordeaux will be entitled to claim membership in one of America's first feathered varieties of patriotic citizens.

POETS AND DOGS

"Time, which effects such strange and sweeping changes, seems determined upon the actual if not academic separation of man and the lower animals. The ox is seldom seen. That traditional "friend of man," the horse, is becoming a mere casual acquaintance, the domestic cat finds herself less and less welcome at the apartment-house substitute for a hearth.

Only the dog and man remain mutually faithful. And never since the medieval day when the good monk St. Bernard preached a sermon on the text "Qui me amat amet et canem meum," thus originating the "Love me, love my dog" adage, has the dog re-

ceived more tender tribute than in J. Earl Clauson's new compilation, "The Dog's Book of Verse."

Mr. Clauson's selection, "made on the principle of human appeal," does not contain all the canine classics known and loved of humanity; the price of white paper alone would forbid such indulgence. But it frames loving lore by such diverse dog lovers as Swift, Cowper, Pope, Burns, Goldsmith, Edwin Arnold, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Watson, J. J. Trowbridge, Katherine Lee Bates, Arthur Stringer and S. E. Kiser, with sterling treasure trove of anonymous order.

Of course there is Bishop Doane's unforgettable poem beginning "I am quite sure he thinks that I am God" and Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Questions." Of course the book contains "The Shepherd and His Dog," by William Lisle Bowles, and William Robert Spender's "Beth Gelert." Of course—but why list old favorites further? Better, perhaps, as proof that neither war's alarms nor the rampant automobile so far have superseded the dog as a topic of popular consideration, to quote William J. Lampton's lines, "The Flag and the Faithful," written when the Secretary of War not long since "was asked to reprimand the soldiers at the government aviation station for burying their faithful dog, Muggsie, in the Stars and Stripes."

Ah, Muggsie, good and faithful dog,

Gone to your rest!

You served your country and your flag

The very best

That lay within your humble power,

And in that far

Have been much better than some men

And women are.

As you had lived, good dog, you died,

And it is meet

The flag you served your best should be

Your winding sheet.

Matthew Arnold, discussing the popularity of his own dog poems, said that while comparatively few loved poetry, nearly every one loved dogs. And Matthew Arnold was right."

CHILDREN'S CORNER



MR. FRANK CLEMENS, OF ST. LOUIS, AND HIS FAMOUS TEAM OF ELKS

Mr. Frank Clemens has the unique distinction of being the owner and trainer of the only elk team in the United States. He obtained the animals from the St. Louis Zoo when they were very young, and spent many months breaking them to harness and educating them to city sights and sounds. Mr. Clemens claims an elk has double the strength of a horse and is equally tractable and useful for driving purposes. Last June he drove his team from Chicago to New York, exhibiting them in many towns en route, attracting widespread interest. The animals run at a steady, slinging trot and can travel extraordinary distances with little fatigue.

Deer were probably the earliest animals of the chase. Their bones are found in the dwellings of prehis-

toric man, and some of the oldest drawings in existence represent these animals. In its wild state the elk is essentially a forest-loving creature partial to the loneliest stretches of woods and marshes.

Curiously enough, the wild men of the Far North—the Lapps, Ostiaks, Samayeds and other primitive races—have long been in the habit of domesticating great herds of deer (the variety known as “reindeer”), milking them, and training them to harness and to draw sledges as animals of draft; while far more civilized races have only hunted deer in true barbaric fashion for their flesh, pelts and horn. From this it will be seen that Mr. Clemens’ idea of driving deer is so old a one that it has become new again.

DOROTHY DIXON'S COURAGE**By Francis M. Morton**

When Dorothy Dixon put on her red cap and her red sweater and her red mittens she looked like an eight-year-old winter blossom, and when her cousin, Dick Richards, put on his blue cap and blue sweater and blue mittens he looked like a ten-year-old Eskimo.

They had to dress up warm like this because it was so very, very cold to walk to school for half a mile in the snow. Dick had been doing it every winter since he started to school and he enjoyed it and thought it one of the very best parts of going to school.

But Dorothy? Oh, no; she had never been dressed up like this before in all her life until this, her first winter in cold Kentucky. Dorothy's home was on a sunshiny ranch in the far southwest, where winter almost forgets to stop at all.

That's why it was all so new and strange to Dorothy, and because she had been sick in the summer she felt the cold very much. She had been used to playing out of doors all day, any day in the year, and never having to put a coat on, and as for a pair of mittens—she didn't know a thing about any mittens except those twelve little mittens that the Mother Goose kittens lost. You didn't know there were twelve mittens? Why of course there were twelve for there were three of the little kittens and they wore their mittens on their feet so, of course, each one had to have four mittens for his four feet and you know what the multiplica-

tion table says about three times four.

Dorothy would almost shiver and freeze when she went out into the cold, but she was a pretty brave little girl and didn't say much about it. She did say something though, about trying to skate in those old sharp shiney ice skates that the other children wore when they went skimming about on the frozen river that was at the foot of the hill near the schoolhouse. She said she didn't like them and they made her afraid.

She said, too, that she felt all shake-y and tremble-y inside of her when she tried to go scooting down the steep and snowy hillside on the little red sled that Dick tied on for her behind his own blue one.

She didn't say she wouldn't try to skate and she didn't say she wouldn't try to coast. She just said right out that it made her afraid, so some of the children laughed at her and said, "Fraid Cat, Fraid Cat."

But Dorothy was very good-natured as well as very honest, and she didn't mind at all what they called her. She only smiled at Dick and said, 'Do you think I'm a Fraid Cat?'

Now Dick wasn't quite so good-natured as Dorothy and he didn't at all like having his pretty little cousin called a "Fraid Cat." His warm brown eyes flashed like a blaze of fire and he doubled up both of his blue mittened fists and said, "Don't any of you ever call my Cousin Dorothy 'Fraid Cat' again! She's just as brave as she can be and some of these days you'll find it out—and besides," he added, still flashing his eyes like fire, "if she was a 'Fraid Cat' I wouldn't let anybody say so."

Then, when Dorothy saw how very much Dick disliked having her called "Fraid Cat," she tried harder than ever to learn to skate and to like to coast down hill, and no one else called her "Fraid Cat," though

they may have wanted to do so because they could all skate better and coast faster than Dorothy.

It was not for very long though, that any one would even have dared to think Dorothy Dixon a "Fraid Cat," for one morning on the way to school such a wonderful thing happened to Dorothy that no one ever doubted her real courage again.

They were running along in the snow on their way to school—Dorothy and Dick and a half a dozen other children—Dick bringing along his big blue sled and a strong rope and Dorothy dragging her little red sled that Uncle Dick had bought for her very own and they were all laughing and talking and playing at once. They were almost to the top of the big hill by the schoolhouse when Dorothy said, "Oh, I think we must be late!" "And so do I," said Dick, "because nobody is out on the coasting hill and everything is as still as two mice."

"But we started in time," said Dorothy, wondering how it could be, and all of the other children were wondering, too, until they got in sight of the schoolhouse door, and then they didn't wonder any more, for there, right in the front yard of the schoolhouse, was a big brown shaggy bear, trotting along and shaking his fuzzy head as he made straight for the schoolhouse door.

Inside of the schoolhouse they could see many frightened faces of other children peeping out at the windows and, while they couldn't see her at all, they almost knew that Miss Baskin, their teacher, was right inside of the door holding it tight shut. It was a most exciting time for everybody, and, "Oh, I'm so scared!" wailed three little girls at once.

Then, "I'm going to climb a tree," said three little boys at once.

Then, "Oh, please don't leave us!"

wailed three little girls again, but neither Dorothy nor Dick wasted any time screaming.

They were thinking about something to do, and then Dorothy said, very quietly, "I think you'd all better climb a tree or run back the other way."

Then, of course, everybody looked at Dorothy and wondered how she could stand up there looking so brave and strong and not a bit afraid.

"I think we'd better run to Mr. Peter Mellen's house and tell him to come quick," said Dick, who thought if Dorothy could look brave and wise and think about other people, he could, too.

"But he's not at home," said John Barton, who had to pass that very house on his way to school.

"But we'll have to get somebody," urged Dick, turning loose his sled and getting ready to run.

"Course, you'll have to run and get somebody," said Dorothy, picking up the strong rope that Dick had dropped, "but I'm going to catch that old bear first."

"WH-WH-WHAT?" said all the boys and all the girls at once, so loud and so funny that Dorothy just had to laugh.

"Why I can do it as easy as anything," she said, standing up bravely and smiling as she spoke. "I've got this long strong rope that Dick brought and that's all I need, for the cowboys at home have taught me to throw a rope ever since I could walk alone. I've roped my dog hundreds of times and he's almost as big as that bear."

Then Dorothy pulled off her mittens so that she could use her hands well, and, holding the rope in her hand, she started toward the bear, slipping up softly on her tippy-toes.

Dick followed, trembling between fear and admiration. "But what if

you miss him, Dorothy?" he said in a whisper.

"I won't miss him, though," said Dorothy, whispering back at him. "'cause I'm used to doing it, and you're brave to come with me," she added, "'cause then you can tie the rope to a tree while I run and then we'll both get away."

Dorothy never once took her eyes from the bear, and even when he turned his head and started away from the schoolhouse and toward her, she never looked away from him but kept on creeping right up to him. She knew exactly how to throw that rope and she raised it above her head—took straight aim toward the moving bear—raised it higher and higher in a widening circle—then, with a sudden jerk of her well-trained little arm, she sent that magic circle flying right out over Big Bear's shaggy head and then "slap" down it went, and caught Big Bear around the neck, while Dorothy jerked the rope so quickly and made the knot so tight that Big Bear almost fell down in the snow. He was quite surprised you may be sure, and even more surprised when he pulled on that rope and found that Dick had tied it hard and fast to a big beech tree.

Then all the children ran into the schoolhouse together and the teacher sent some of the big boys away to get help.

They went as fast as ever they could and brought six men with them, which seemed to frighten the bear so badly that he didn't try to fight at all.

The men said that he had come down from the mountains to hunt for something to eat, because the cold and snow had made food scarce in the country.

It had been many years since a bear had been seen in that whole neighborhood, and the men seemed to think it would be many years be-

fore another one would stray that far away from the forests in the mountains, so they took Big Bear and sent him to live in the zoo in the city. He was such a handsome bear they didn't know when they'd find another one like him.

"And isn't this the bravest little girl in the world?" the men said when they had been told all about the visit of Big Bear.

"Kind as well as brave," said the teacher, "and good-natured too, so I say 'Three Cheers' all round for the little ranch girl who thought of something to do, and wasn't afraid to do it."

They gave the cheers with a will and Dick was so proud of his girl cousin that he strutted all over the schoolyard with both hands in his pockets and said he was mighty glad she happened to be his cousin.

THE THAW BUTTERFLIES

A butterfly hunt in midwinter! That sounds more futile than looking for a needle in a hay-stack, but butterflies may be found at this season if you will hunt in the right place.

The "January thaw" which is a movable feast that may arrive any time from late December to mid February is always heralded by the appearance of a brood of butterflies—the Antiopa or "yellow edge," the Comma, the Semicolon, and the Atlanta or Red Admiral—for all of which the cold has no terrors.

Hundreds of these angle-wings are to be found hanging in crevices between boards of barns and sheds, falling to the earth like scales when dislodged; and beneath the loose clapboards and shingles and crannies. Sometimes in tearing away a slab of bark from an old tree stump, some of them will tumble out on the snow like scales of bark.

These butterflies have been kept through the winter months in home conservatories with great success, becoming very tame and adding a unique and charming feature to the winter garden.

EVERY MEMBER WHO ADDS A NEW MEMBER HELPS TO PROMOTE
THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, TO PROTECT THE HELPLESS AND TO
EDUCATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT

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Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 becoming Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25 Which Includes Dues for 1 Year	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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Ambulance Department:

Service for sick or injured animals, night and day.

The Annual Meeting of The Illinois Humane Society will be held on Thursday, February 7th, 1918, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P.M., at the Society's Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

REMEMBER

That this cold weather is very hard on our good friend—the horse. “Now is the winter of his discontent.” The conditions under which he works are hard and wearing at the best. Why not see to it that they are made better?

There is much comfort in a warm blanket. Provide such comfort for your horse when left to stand in the cold. When standing hitched, turn his head with the wind, rather than facing it. He will feel the cold much less.

Your horse has a tender, sensitive mouth. In cold weather remember to dip the bits in water to remove the frost before placing in his mouth; otherwise the frosty metal may remove the skin from his tongue. Rubber and leather bits are non-conductors of cold and obviate this difficulty.

Have your horse sharp shod, or with rubber shoes. When pavements are slippery a horse that is smooth shod is constantly slipping and under a nervous and muscular strain, entirely unnecessary.

To whip a horse which has fallen is brutal and unreasonable. Loosen the harness, spread a blanket on the ice in order that the horse may gain a foothold, and he will help himself.

Be as particular about the shoeing of your horse as you are about your own footwear.

Oil your wagon axles.

See that blinders do not press too close to your horse's eyes and obstruct his vision.

The use of the open bridle is the best cure for both close and flapping blinders.

Should your horse fall on the street, either from sickness or accident, send for The Illinois Humane Society's ambulance by calling “Harrison 8185 or 8186.”

The police of Chicago are befriending the horse in the most conscientious and vigorous way by enforcing the Rules of the Road, looking out for overloading and stopping acts of inhumanity; and The Illinois Humane Society is doing all within its means and power to establish better treatment of horses and to stop cruel abuse.

Everyone should seize his own opportunity for advancing this educational system by reporting cases needing attention to the Society.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

Forty-Ninth Annual Report

FEBRUARY, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE HUMANE ADVOCATE

a publication in the interest of humane work, issued
monthly, by The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING, EDITOR

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

(Editorial Department)

1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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 NELSON, WILLIAM P.
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 NEWMAN, MRS. S. A.
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 NOLLAU, ARTHUR
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 NOVELTY CANDY Co.
 NOYES & JACKSON
 NOYES, LA VERNE
 NOYES, T. S.
 NOYES, WILLIAM S.

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 OTIS, WILLIAM A.
 OTLEY, JAS. J.
 OZMUN, C. T.

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 PORTER, FRED D.
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 POST, PHILIP S.
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 SCHLITZ BRG. CO.
 SCHMIDT, OTTO L.
 SCHOENHOFEN, THE PETER, BREW-
 ING CO.

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 SHARP & SMITH
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 STRIGL, F. C.
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 STURM, MEYER J.
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 SWIFT, MRS. G. F.
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 TUTHILL, WM. H.
 TYLER & HIPPAH
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 WALLER, JAMES B.
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 YOUNG, THOMAS S.
 YUON, THOMAS

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KENDALL, MRS. G. H.

MURIETT, J. A.

PARK, IDA M.

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From Her Father

G. A. M. LILJENCRANTZ.

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BOONE COUNTY—POPLAR GROVE.. WALDO E. HULL, Special Agent; A. S. T. OGILBY, Special Agent for entire County, excepting Poplar Grove.

BUREAU COUNTY—PRINCETON.... W. I. KENDALL, Special Agent.

BUREAU COUNTY—TISKILWA..... ERNEST W. LEE, " "

CHRISTIAN COUNTY—PANA W. F. FISHER, " "

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WINNEBAGO COUNTY—ROCKFORD.. A. S. T. OGILBY, " "

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ARMOUR, PHILIP D.	MASON, ROSWELL M.
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BLAIR, WILLIAM.	PECK, CLARENCE I.
BOWEN, C. T.	PECK, WALTER L.
BROWN, EDWIN LEE, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.	PINKERTON, ALLAN.
COBB, SILAS B.	PULLMAN, GEORGE M.
DALE, JOHN T.	RAYMOND, BENJAMIN W.
DEXTER, WIRT.	RORKE, M. A.
DERICKSON, RICHARD P., President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.	ROSS, MRS. HENRIETTA.
DOBBINS, T. S.	SCHNEIDER, GEORGE.
DORE, JOHN C., President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.	SCHUTTLER, PETER.
DRAKE, JOHN B.	SHARP, WILLIAM H.
FARWELL, JOHN V.	SHERMAN, JOHN B.
DRUMMOND, MISS ELIZABETH.	SHORTALL, JOHN G., President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.
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LAWRENCE, E. F.	WRIGHT, JOSEPH.
	YOUNG, OTTO.

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

	ELECTED.	DECEASED.
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER.....	1869	1874
SAMUEL STONE	1869	1876
JOHN JONES	1869	1879
RICHARD P. DERICKSON.....	1869	1882
BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND.....	1869	1883
WILLIAM H. SHARP.....	1869	1886
EDWIN LEE BROWN.....	1869	1891
ALBERT W. LANDON.....	1869	1897
JOHN C. DORE.....	1869	1900
JOHN B. SHERMAN.....	1869	1902
BELDEN F. CULVER.....	1869	1902
MARK SHERIDAN.....	1873	1877
HENRIETTA ROSS.....	1875	1880
AMOS T. HALL.....	1876	1882
THOMAS W. ANDERSON.....	1877	1881
CLAUDE J. ADAMS.....	1877	1891
DAVID B. FISK.....	1878	1891
KATE N. DOGGETT.....	1880	1884
JOHN ADAMS.....	1880	1889
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....	1880	1901
MRS. F. H. BECKWITH.....	1880	1903
WIRT DEXTER	1881	1890
ELIZABETH STONE	1882	1887
MARY A. TALCOTT.....	1882	1888
HENRY W. CLARKE	1883	1892
FRANKLIN F. SPENCER.....	1886	1890
DAVID SWING.....	1880	1894
CHRISTIAN WAHL.....	1880	1901
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS.....	1889	1904
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.....	1883	1906
MARSHALL FIELD.....	1879	1906
JOSEPH STOCKTON.....	1877	1907
JOHN G. SHORTALL.....	1869	1908
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE.....	1891	1909
MOSES D. WELLS.....	1882	1910
ALSON E. CLARK.....	1891	1911
WILLIAM PENN NIXON.....	1886	1912
JOSEPH WRIGHT	1910	1913
JOHN T. DALE.....	1891	1914
MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....	1876	1916
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1904	1917
GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	1876	1917



LIBRARY AND DIRECTORS' ROOM

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting Thursday, February 7, 1918.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Home Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, February 7th, A. D. 1918.

There were present: Mr. Henry L. Frank, Mr. Henry N. Hart, Mr. William A. Fuller, Mr. Joseph Adams, Mr. John L. Shortall, Mrs. John L. Shortall, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mrs. Lepha R. Crowley, Mr. Charles E. Murison, Mr. Solomon Sturges, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. Howard B. Chappel, Miss Ida Himmelfreich of Waukegan, Illinois, Mrs. Dolph of Waukegan, Illinois, Miss Mary Daly, Mrs. Dora J. Neuheuser and Mr. George A. H. Scott.

The President called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. Adams, which was seconded by Mr. Murison, and unanimously carried, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the minutes of the last annual meeting were approved as printed in the last Annual Report of the Society.

The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Miss Ewing, Mr. Hart and Mrs. Shortall; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Adams, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Sturges.

The President then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

This is our Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting. During the year 1917 the Society has enjoyed cordial relations with all coming in touch with its activities in Illinois and elsewhere, in our own Country and abroad.

As our Nation is at war, engaged in a righteous cause, against a powerful and dangerous enemy; as those of our countrymen (men and women) who have enlisted in carrying through to the end this titanic struggle are giving their all, even their lives if need be, to attain victory, it behooves us who are permitted or compelled for one reason or another to remain at home, to strive unceasingly and with vigor to carry through our part of the struggle—to do all we can to assist our Government in all its departments, Federal, State and Municipal, to preserve peace and order at home and obedience to the laws of the land, and to mete out adequate punishment to the full extent of the law to those who violate it. This applies to this Society and to its entire membership, and should act as the prod, sharper than ever before, to move us with continued activity to safeguard helpless creatures.

Let us take a look back through the past for guidance, a moment, and recall to mind the devotion to our cause shown by the big hearted men and women who made this Society and its achievements possible. Let me now read to you the 39 Articles of Faith prepared by them and handed down by them for us to follow:

WE BELIEVE IT TO BE OUR DUTY TO STOP

1. The beating of animals.
2. Dog fights.
3. Overloading horse-cars.

4. Overloading teams.
5. The use of tight checkreins.
6. Overdriving.
7. Clipping dogs' ears and tails.
8. Underfeeding.
9. Neglect of shelter for animals.
10. Bagging cows.
11. Cruelties on railroad stock trains.
12. Bleeding calves.
13. Plucking live fowls.
14. The clipping of horses.
15. Driving galled and disabled animals.
16. Tying calves' and sheep's legs.

TO INTRODUCE

17. Better roads and pavements.
18. Better methods for slaughtering.
19. Better methods of horseshoeing.
20. Improved cattle cars.
21. Drinking fountains.
22. Better laws in all States.
23. Humane literature in schools and home.

TO INDUCE

24. Children to be humane.
25. Teachers to teach kindness to animals.
26. Clergymen to preach it.
27. Authors to write it.
28. Editors to keep it before the people.
29. Drivers and trainers of horses to try kindness.
30. Owners of animals to feed regularly.
31. People to protect insectivorous birds.
32. Boys not to molest birds' nests.
33. Men to take care of stock.
34. Everybody not to sell their old family horse to owners of tip-carts.
35. People of all the States to form Humane Societies.
36. Men to give money to forward this good cause.
37. Women to interest themselves in this noble work.
38. People to appreciate the intelligence and virtues of animals.
39. And, generally, to make men, women and children better because more humane.

It is well for us to refer often to these Articles of Faith. So many varieties of cruelty are therein called to attention that those of us who seldom meet cruelty face to face, must be moved to so pity suffering creatures that we cannot rest until our duty to relieve is fully performed.

Our activities for 1917 will be covered by the Reports of our Secretary, Treasurer and Committees to be made at this meeting.

A letter from Dr. William O. Stillman with reference to advisability and desire of holding the next American Humane Association Meeting at Chicago was read to the Executive Committee at a meeting held November 16th, 1917. It was resolved to extend a cordial invitation to the American Humane Association through its President, Dr. William O. Stillman, to hold the 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Humane Association at Chicago during the year 1918, at such time as the Association shall decide. The date was later set by the Association as October 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1918. We will want the assistance of all our members in making this Convention successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That our membership of all classes be materially increased.
2. That a new garage and stable, with possibly practical hospital facili-

ties for the temporary care of sick and injured animals, be built by the Society on this, its home property. There is a crying need for one.

We have lost through death during the year 1917, two dear friends who were ardent supporters of the Humane Cause. I refer to the Hon. George E. Adams and Mrs. George E. Adams. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were members and directors of the Society at the time of their decease, Mr. Adams having been a director since the year 1876, and Mrs. Adams since 1904.

The memory and the lives of these two kind and generous souls will be ever with us as a guide to the performing of duty and as an inspiration for us all to do our duty.

I am glad to report that we have continued to enjoy through the year the kindly and prompt co-operation of the departments of our Illinois Cities, Counties and State, and of the Administrative officers of other States and foreign countries with which our work brings us in communication.

That the good work of this Society shall continue vigorously, and that the conditions in our State and elsewhere may be made better during 1918, because of the existence of The Illinois Humane Society is, I am sure, the wish and the hope of all of us.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Schmidt, and unanimously carried, that the address of the President be accepted and placed on file and that the President be thanked for his work in behalf of the Society during the year.

The President then called for a report from the Secretary, which was read as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Chicago, February 7, 1918.

To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917:

CHILDREN

Complaints of cruelty to children.....	1,430
Children involved	3,152
Children rescued and conditions remedied.....	1,183
Children temporarily placed in institutions.....	29
Children disposed of through Juvenile Court.....	25
Cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts.....	114
In Court of Domestic Relations.....	68
In Police Courts	37
In County Courts	4
In Circuit Court	1
In Morals Court	3
In Boys' Court	1
Fines imposed, \$5,771.00; and costs, \$322.50.....	\$6,093.50
21 defendants were ordered to pay an aggregate of \$169.00 each week for support of families.	
24 defendants were placed on probation pending good behavior towards their families.	
24 defendants were sent to the House of Correction for short terms, from one week to one year, for failure to pay finds imposed and obey orders of Court.	
Persons admonished	626

ANIMALS

Complaints of cruelty to animals.....	2,734
Animals relieved	30,313
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	733
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	343
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	707
Teamsters and others admonished.....	1,093
Cases prosecuted	66
Fines imposed, \$501.00; and costs, \$256.30.....	\$757.30

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 9 Abusing family.
- 3 Assaults.
- 8 Contributing to dependency.
- 5 Contributing to delinquency.
- 9. Cruelly beating children—boys, 7, girls, 2.
- 19 Dependency.
- 5 Delinquency—girls 3, boys 2.
- 23 Disorderly conduct.
- 2 Failing to provide.
- 3 Immorality.
- 3 Insane.
- 60 Non-support.
- 9 Vile language, drinking and abuse of family.
- 1 Wife abandonment.
- 4 Wife beating.
- 21 Persons ordered to pay \$169.00 per week for support of families.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 1 Abusing horses.
- 17 Beating—horses, 15; mules, 1; dogs, 1.
- 9 Disorderly conduct.
- 3 Failing to provide feed and shelter for horses.
- 2 Kicking horses.
- 1 Not blanketing horses.
- 1 Shooting horse with buckshot.
- 1 Shooting cats.
- 1 Striking horse with an axe.
- 1 Striking dog with baseball.
- 9 Overworking and overdriving horses.
- 3 Overloading.
- 1 Resisting an officer.
- 1 Poisoning chickens.
- 16 Working horses unfit for service.
- 2 Torturing and tormenting horses.
- 1 Torturing and tormenting poultry.
- 1 Horse trading case.

There has been less cruelty to animals during the last year. There have been fewer work animals on the streets. The motor truck continues to encroach on the field of the work horse. The high cost of feed has driven many of the poorer horse owners out of business. There is, however, some virtue in the fact that the high cost of feed is responsible for relieving from work many horses that are poor and unfit for service. It is too expen-

pensive to keep and feed an animal that cannot give satisfactory service in return. The horse, however, has proved itself to be the life-saver of this city during the last month when conditions made it almost impossible for motor trucks to get anywhere except on clean streets. The result is that the work horses of this city at the present time are in very bad shape. They are worn out from overwork and the difficulty of trying to work through almost impassable streets and alleys. Many of the people who cleaned a passageway through the streets in front of their homes forgot to clean the alleys into which coal teams and other teams hauling heavy loads had to work their way. As a matter of fact, there is great danger at the present time, unless conditions are improved in the way of getting alleys and team tracks and places where heavy hauling occurs cleaned up, that the work horses of the city will give out entirely.

The war conditions have not had any appreciable effect on humane work. Cruelty and neglect seem to be always present, accompanying human nature in its struggle to survive and for this reason humane work is a staple commodity. There is always considerable work to be done.

Fifty-four fountains have been in operation in the city during the year. Eleven of these have been kept running during the winter at places where water was most needed.

One new fountain was shipped to Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

The fountain at Thirteenth and Lumber Streets was re-inforced with concrete and rebuilt and is now in good running order.

Twenty fountains have been erected in the state, outside of Chicago, since the first erection of fountains by the Society.

Sixty-two fountains have been sold and shipped to other states for use there.

AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT

Three hundred and forty-three horses have been carried by the ambulance department during the year, one hundred and thirty-nine less than during the previous year. Weather conditions during 1917 were favorable and less trying on the work horse. This, however, does not refer to the recent severe cold weather in any way.

The Humane Advocate has been distributed gratis to all members and contributors; to 129 Agents and Branch Societies; to 34 Municipal Court Judges; to 45 Police Sergeants; to 50 Mounted Police Officers, and to a miscellaneous list of 63, making a total of about 1200 copies monthly.

Three thousand Annual Reports were distributed to administrative officers throughout the State and to Humane Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty all over the world.

As in former years the services of the Society have been freely given to relieve distress. Counsel and advice have been given in many cases not strictly within the scope of the Society's work. The Society's relations with all co-operating agencies have been cordial.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Secretary's report, it was moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Hart and unanimously carried, that the report of the Secretary be accepted and placed on file, and that the Secretary be thanked therefor.

The President then called for the report on Branch Societies and Agencies, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

REPORT OF BRANCH SOCIETIES AND AGENCIES

There are 28 Societies and 38 Agencies working in 50 cities (40 counties) of the State. Reports have been received from 29 Societies and Agencies working in 25 Counties of the State, as follows:

ALTON, Madison County.	MT. CARMEL, Wabash County.
BELVIDERE, Boone County.	MT. CARROLL, Carroll County.
BLOOMINGTON, McLean County.	OAK PARK, Cook County.
CAIRO, Alexander County.	PANA, Christian County.
CANTON, Fulton County.	QUINCY, Adams County.
CHAMPAIGN, Champaign County.	ROCKFORD, Winnebago County.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Cook County.	ROCK ISLAND, Rock Island County.
DIXON, Lee County.	SIBLEY, Ford County.
DOWNERS GROVE, DuPage County.	ST. CHARLES, Kane County.
EAST ST. LOUIS, St. Clair County.	SYCAMORE, DeKalb County.
EDWARDSVILLE, Madison County.	THAWVILLE, Iroquois County.
GENESEO, Henry County.	WAUKEGAN, Lake County.
HARVARD, McHenry County.	WHEATON, DuPage County.
KANKAKEE, Kankakee County.	WINNETKA, Cook County.
MACOMB, McDonough County.	

From these reports we find that 529 complaints regarding cruelty to children have been attended to; 1110 children have been directly benefited; 228 children have been placed in homes, temporarily or otherwise; and 82 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. Concerning the relief work for animals, we find that 1624 complaints of cruelty to animals were attended to; 1173 animals were relieved; 1143 animals were humanely destroyed, and 77 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

The Branch Societies and Special Agents throughout the State receive The National Humane Review gratis as a result of the contribution made to The American Humane Association by The Illinois Humane Society, amounting to fifty dollars each year. The Humane Advocate is also circulated gratis among the Branch Societies and Special Agents.

The Society was notified of the death of Mr. John S. Keefe, a Special Agent of the Society at Evanston, Illinois, on February 28th, 1917.

The Society has been notified that Mr. David R. Joslyn, Jr., President of the Woodstock Humane Society in McHenry County, Illinois, is with the Expeditionary Forces in France.

Mr. Charles A. Stone, Special Agent of the Society at Woodstock, McHenry County, resigned as such Agent on August 1st, 1917.

The appointment of a Special Agent for Ford County, Illinois, is pending.

Mr. Guiles Durkee, Special Agent of the Society at Union, McHenry County, resigned as such Agent on January 24th, 1918, stating that he is too old to attend to the duties of such office.

TABLE SHOWING WORK OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS.

NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY	COUNTY	CHILD WORK				ANIMAL WORK			
		Com- Plants	Benefi- ted	Placed in Homes	Prose- cutions	Com- plants	Relieved	Humanely De- stroyed	Prose- cutions
Alton Branch Society.....	Madison	30	65	24	..	17	40	33	3
Bloomington Humane Society.....	McLean	51	..	8	6	44	27	10	12
Boone County Branch Society.....	Boone	2	5	..	..	30	13	19	1
Carro Branch Society.....	Alexander	3	3	..	..	100	..	3	..
Canton Humane Society.....	Fulton	2	4	4	1	6	..	..	..
Champaign County Humane Society.....	Champaign	..	..	..	..	87	24	4	3
Chicago Heights Branch Society.....	Cook	87	87	8	11	19	7	3	1
Dixon, Wm. G. Kent, Special Agent.....	Lee	9	13	2	..	7	47	2	..
Downers Grove, Jacob Klein, Special Agent.....	DuPage	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..
Edwardsville Branch Society.....	Madison	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..
Geneseo Auxiliary Committee.....	Henry	..	5	..	..	6	6	..	..
Harvard Branch Society.....	McHenry	1	1	..	..	10	10	2	..
Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Special Agent.....	Kankakee	4	..	..	..	147	32	6	..
Lake County Humane Society.....	Lake	15	26	10	..	39	42	10	3
McDonough County Humane Society.....	McDonough	6	50	..	1	10	5	2	..
Mt. Carmel, D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.....	Wabash	3	3	..	..	20	40	6	..
Mt. Carroll, W. W. Parkinson, Special Agent.....	Carroll	..	..	..	..	48	100	31	..
Oak Park, Fred M. Krueger, Special Agent.....	Cook	..	..	..	..	4	3	143	..
Pana, W. F. Fisher, Special Agent.....	Christian	2	3	..	1	4	4	1	..
Quincy Humane Society.....	Adams	36	75	5	3	75	300	46	10
Rock Island Co. Humane Society.....	Rock Island	..	32	..	..	130	106	17	..
Sibley Branch Society.....	Ford	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
St. Charles, M. E. Slinton, Special Agent.....	Kane	3	8	..	..	5	15	2	..
St. Clair Co. Humane Society.....	St. Clair	266	694	146	59	110	182	41	31
Sycamore, David B. Rykert, Special Agent.....	DeKalb	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Thawville, Peter Wallis, Special Agent.....	Irroquois	1	1	..	..	4	6	8	..
Wheaton, Wm. F. Vallerte, Special Agent.....	DuPage	No Det	alled Re	port	..	No Det	alled Re	port	..
Winnebago Co. Branch Society.....	Winnebago	6	33	21	..	687	154	636	10
Winnetka, W. M. Peterson, Special Agent.....	Cook	..	..	..	..	5	..	95	2
Total		529	1110	228	82	1624	1173	1143	77

Following the reading of the report on Branch Societies and Agencies, Miss Himmelreich of Waukegan made the following report:

RECORD OF DETENTION HOME

During the Fall of 1915, the need of a detention home became so apparent to our Society that a number of our good women went to the meeting of the Lake County Supervisors asking them to establish some sort of a shelter for delinquents and dependents.

The Supervisors, also Judge Persons, County Judge, all felt the need of a temporary shelter, but did not think it wise to buy or build a home for the purpose at that time. However, they agreed to pay seventy-five cents a day for each child cared for if the Humane Society would furnish the home.

This our Society agreed to do. Finding the right kind of a home was a hard thing to do. Lots of good women were willing to take dependent children and care for them, but all drew the line at delinquents and feeble-minded. After talking the matter over with the directors of our Society, our President asked me to do the work temporarily. I promised to do this until some better arrangement could be made. Since that time I have cared for 46 dependents, 5 feeble-minded and 9 delinquents. Some of these cases have been very pitiful. One little boy of ten weighed only forty pounds, was a mass of bruises and sores where the parents had whipped him. He was sent to us on the advice of our county doctor who felt that the child needed a home more than hospital treatment. After this little shaver had been at our home ten days, he had gained six and one-half pounds. We sent him to school where he worked hard to get out of the first grade where he had been since his sixth year.

Another of our recent charges, a boy of nine, whose father and mother both drink, has improved so that his former teachers hardly know him. This boy was also half starved. Teachers told me that he was always playing hooky from school. Since he has had enough to eat and has known what it seems like to be cared for, he has not attempted running away from our home or the school where we placed him. This boy has gained seven pounds during his month's stay with us. We teach the children to do all kinds of work. The boys help with furnace in the Winter and garden in the Summer. Girls learn to wash dishes properly, wait on table, also darning and mending. We have also taught boys and girls to knit. They are all saving pennies for thrift stamps. These pennies are earned by doing errands for neighbors.

Sometimes, these children are allowed to go back to their homes, where we visit them frequently to see that they do not go back to the old conditions. The improvement in some of these homes has been marvelous, floors swept clean, open windows, food cooked in a more wholesome and sanitary way. Of course, we find some homes where the children do not seem to be able to bring about any improvement and where they soon lapse back into the old, shiftless ways, but the majority are very proud of what they have learned and are anxious to practice on parents and homes.

A number of our children have been adopted into splendid homes. We have tried in all things to avoid what is known as institutional training, and to surround the children with a real home atmosphere. Taken all in all, our society feels that our experiment has been quite a success.

Respectfully submitted,

IDA HIMMELREICH,
Humane Officer, Lake County Humane Society, Waukegan, Ill.

Mrs. Dolph of Waukegan also made a report, as follows:

WHAT WAUKEGAN DID FOR THE NEEDY AT THANKSGIVING
AND CHRISTMAS

In previous years, no co-operation between societies and individuals in the distribution of our baskets. Each one would make up a list and deliver their baskets without checking up with each other and the result was: Duplication of baskets, oversight of some very deserving needy families. Small families received large baskets and large families small ones.

This year combination of all societies under one head, with a general committee from all the societies, a headquarters at 128 S. Genesee.

As soon as names of families were turned in to us, they were investigated by members of the Humane Society and the number and condition of the family ascertained.

The baskets were filled by the school children, Elite Theater, merchants and private individuals.

When the baskets were filled, they were labelled with their name and address. Each basket contained a generous roast of beef, peck potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck onions, coffee, 2 quarts milk, sugar, apples, bread and butter, and last, but not least, the American flag.

There were some heart rending sights. One in particular of a family who thought they would have to pay for the basket and said they would have the money Saturday night.

The holiday week entertained the children at the Elite Theater (which was turned over to us for the afternoon by Mr. Muller, the owner), with pictures, candy, popcorn and toys.

When we take a retrospect of the work, we are appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, to bring cheer and comfort to so many needy families, but willing hands and generous hearts can accomplish great tasks, and the heartfelt thanks tendered by the recipients, more than amply repaid all the work and worry. And, speaking on behalf of the General Committee, we feel that we did our duty with loving hearts, generous hands and in a manner credible to all concerned.

On motion of Mr. Scott, which was seconded by Miss Ewing, and unanimously carried, the reports of Miss Himmelreich and Mrs. Dolph were accepted and placed on file, and the thanks of the Society given to them for their reports and their attendance at this meeting.

Mr. Henry L. Frank spoke very interestingly of the early days of the Society, of the early '80s when the Society undertook the work of the prevention of cruelty to children in addition to the work of the prevention of cruelty to animals. He spoke of the lively debates on humane work and the activity and interest in the Society's welfare taken by the Directors, and especially referred to Mr. O. J. Stough, at that time a Director of the Society, and much interested in its work. He also spoke of the rescue work done at that time by officers of the Society when there were no child saving organizations in the field.

Mr. Shortall then exhibited a photograph of Mr. Stough at 99 years of age sent him a short time ago and told of a letter he had received inviting him to take a plunge in the Pacific with him. Mr. Stough has the distinction of being the oldest humane officer in the United States. He is residing at San Diego, California, where he has lived for the last thirty years and is about to celebrate his centennial.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

The President then called upon the Treasurer for a report, which was read as follows:

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1917

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Estate of Augustus I. Lewis, Legacy.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Investment Loans—Repayments and Investments....	36,929.61	\$33,000.00
Annabel Blaine Fountain Fund—Interest to date....	44.67	
Fountain—one sold at cost.....	62.00	
Washington Boulevard Real Estate sold.....	3,000.00	
E. Washington Heights lots sold—cash payment and expenses	302.50	115.00
Total	\$41,338.78	\$33,115.00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

Dues and Contributions.....	\$ 3,439.50	
Fines received and refunds to branch societies.....	331.09	\$ 60.00
Interest from all sources and revenue from estates in trust	14,916.97	3.00
1332 Washington Boulevard—rental and expense....	53.66	679.72
Ambulance—revenue and expense	1,624.00	2,693.96
Fountains—operation and maintenance	10.00	1,360.56
“Humane Advocate”—expense		2,032.29
Law, office and general expense.....	.50	6,818.81
Officers’ salaries and expenses		4,764.39
House Expenses		1,993.86
E. Washington Heights lots—1916 taxes		24.61
Garage heating equipment and 12th Street assessment		460.36

Totals	\$20,375.72	\$20,891.56
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Grand totals	\$61,714.50	\$54,006.56
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January 1, 1917, balance in Treasurer’s hands.....	5,089.14	
December 31, 1917, balance in Treasurer’s hands....		12,797.08
	\$66,803.64	\$66,803.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1917

Overdraft—January 1, 1917.....	\$ 73.85	
Receipts for year		\$20,375.72
Disbursements for year.....	20,891.56	
One fountain erected and taken from Fountain Property Account	62.00	
Overdraft—December 31, 1917.....		651.69
	\$21,027.41	\$21,027.41

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. MURISON,

February 7th, 1918.

Treasurer.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Treasurer’s report, he announced the receipt of a check for the sum of \$651.59 to square the overdraft shown in his report, but said that he was not at liberty to divulge the name of the donor. Requests from those

present for the name of the donor resulted in the production of the check by the Treasurer. It was signed by Mr. John L. Shortall.

On motion of Mr. Frank, which was seconded by Mr. Hart, and unanimously carried, the President was thanked for his generous donation to the Society.

It was moved by Mr. Schmidt, seconded by Mr. Adams, and unanimously carried, that the report of the Treasurer be accepted and placed on file, and that the Treasurer be thanked for his efficient work on behalf of the Society during the year.

The Treasurer then read the report of John Alexander Cooper & Company, Certified Public Accountants, who audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1917, as follows:

The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Illinois. February 6, 1918.
To the President and Board of Directors:

Gentlemen:—We have audited the financial records and vouchers of the Society for the year 1917, and have pleasure in certifying to their correct and satisfactory condition. Statements and schedules as follows are submitted herewith:

BALANCE SHEET, January 1, 1918.

INCOME AND OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF INCOME for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF OUTLAY for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

FUND ACCOUNTS for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

Cash funds and investment securities were found to agree with the books of account and with the statements herewith.

Revenue from investments and estates in trust was accounted for in full; receipts from other sources agree with the records of the Secretary at the general office of the Society.

Proper vouchers were found for all disbursements.

Summarized and stated comparatively, the income and expenses of the Society for the past three years have been as follows:

INCOME	1917	1916	1915
Dues and Contributions.....	\$ 3,439.50	\$ 3,517.75	\$ 3,984.37
Fines	271.09	191.73	116.61
Investment and Trust Revenue.....	14,263.30	14,283.12	14,311.56
Total Income	\$17,973.89	\$17,992.60	\$18,412.54
EXPENSE			
Field Operations	\$ 7,184.91	\$ 7,298.03	\$ 6,910.61
"Humane Advocate" Expense.....	2,032.29	1,845.28	1,845.11
House Expense	1,993.86	1,745.76	1,593.31
Law, Office and General Expense.....	6,880.31	6,730.27	6,911.56
Betterments of Property (1145 S. Wash Ave.)	460.36	.....	.....
Total Expense	\$18,551.73	\$17,619.34	\$17,260.59
Excess of Income over Expense.....	.....	\$ 373.26	\$ 1,151.95
Excess of Expense over Income.....	\$ 577.84	.....	.....

As a result of the excess of expense over income of the past year as shown above, \$577.84, the overdraft of income and expense account has been increased from \$73.85 as of Jan. 1, 1917 to \$651.69 at the close of the year 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN ALEX'R COOPER & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

By Jno. A. Cooper, C. P. A.

REPORT SHOWING WORK OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

No record extant of

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875, to May, 1877.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.

	May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890.	May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891.	May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892.	May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893.	May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894.	May 1, 1894, to Apr. 30, 1895.	May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896.	May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897.	May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898.	May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899.
Complaints investigated.....	18,94	1625	1631	2331	2872	3141	3251	3195	4358	4704	4030	4183	2535
Children rescued.....	6179	1252	1238	1254	1015	1302	1122	375	497	582	636	563	456
Children placed in charitable institutions.....	1261	420	502	619	508	431	413	346	350	255	257	350	385
Drivers and owners admonished.....	10293	560	317	782	858	804	835	680	858	744	959	736	889
Horses unfit for service laid up from work.....	1345	68	75	141	149	379	256	273	405	257	376	286	375
Animals removed by ambulance.....	499	93	112	77	133	180	209	154	133	126	146	155	134
Disabled animals destroyed.....	1910	157	133	194	213	275	254	319	281	201	182	148	152
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	1535	78	51	67	95	147	117	53	166	104	94	127	149
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	242	17	22	33	35	54	34	41	22	58	50	40	50
Fountains maintained by the Society.....	11				25	29		34		38	42	43	51
Branch Societies and Agencies.....	2	4	13		32								

HISTORICAL POINTS IN

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877 to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1877.

May 25, 1877, an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Stock Yards at City of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1905; Henry P. Dering, 1905 to 1913; Bernard Shine.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to such as are known as Humane Societies; wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880 Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882 The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd W. Peck. In 1897 the Society built and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901 the Society provided its own horses for ambulances.

IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO SOCIETY FROM 1878 TO 1918

rk from 1869 to 1878

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.

WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910, to February, 1911.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from February, 1911, to February, 1918.

SOLOMON STURGES, President from February, 1918, to _____.

Apr. 30, 1900.	May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901.	May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902.	May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903.	May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904.	May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905.	May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906.	May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907.	May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908.	May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909.	Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911.	Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.	Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913.	Feb. 1, 1913, to Jan. 31, 1914.	Feb. 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1915, to Jan. 31, 1916.	Feb. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.	
66	3242	3195	2985	2952	3376	2714	3303	4192	3262	4477	4542	5399	5240	5180	5134	4710	4613	4164	13239
39	743	670	336	443	411	734	1158	1271	1193	1692	2054	3107	2433	1613	1350	1990	1765	1183	4150
41	160	108	21	35	19	49	68	39	1	22	125	105	103	88	129	96	54	29	758
87	1318	1343	1278	1055	1107	1392	3242	3761	3241	4204	7876	11689	11664	2119	1400	576	1807	1093	8029
68	873	767	854	728	837	1077	1392	1553	1213	1636	721	663	811	1147	1131	923	824	733	2311
40	196	264	257	231	196	240	292	278	150	317	290	270	219	412	461	435	482	343	772
27	249	313	265	256	232	265	220	249	197	414	348	405	581	738	813	763	846	707	1248
02	172	137	124	170	184	221	225	321	225	292	303	166	291	220	140	96	97	66	643
56	19	22	9	17	4	22	48	35	32	117	115	202	209	126	133	226	164	114	237
...	52	53	56	50	52	50	50	53	53	57	63	63	57	60	60	58	55	55	5
				60			64	64	67	80	78	81	79	80	70	71	72	66	6

HUMANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

In 1905 the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements. In February, 1913, the Society purchased a motor ambulance. In 1915 the Society was presented with an automobile for emergency work.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884 the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893 the Society was presented with its property at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

In 1893, in connection with the American Humane Association, the Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, which won honorable mention, a diploma and medal awarded by the exhibition.

October 11, 12 and 13, 1893, a Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute, presided over by Mr. John G. Shortall. This was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905, the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907 it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held in Chicago under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held in Chicago under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a lecture room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Balance Sheet

January 1, 1918

FUND ACCOUNTS			
Permanent Investment Fund, No. 1 (Donations and Memberships)	\$310,106.11		
Permanent Investment Fund, No. 2 (Endowments) ..	20,000.00		
Endowments in Trust	44,500.00		
Annabel Blaine Fund (Towards Fountain erection on Lake Park Avenue).....	1,000.05	\$375,606.16	
ASSETS			
Cash in Bank and on hand, Treasurer.....	\$ 12,797.08		
Contingent Fund in Secretary's hands.....	100.00		
INVESTMENTS—			
Loans—Real Estate security....	\$228,120.39		
Bonds and Participation Cert.			
Chi. Rys. Co.....	4,775.00		
Bonds—U. S. Gov't Liberty Loan			
No. 1 (Invested for Annabel			
Blaine Fund)	1,000.00	\$233,895.39	
ESTATES IN TRUST—			
Benjamin F. Ferguson—Annuity,			
\$1,000.00	\$ 20,000.00		
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson—Invested			
Fund	5,000.00		
Lewis W. Stone—R. E. (¼ In-			
terest)	7,500.00		
Nancy S. Foster—Invested Fund	12,000.00	\$ 44,500.00	
REAL ESTATE—OFFICE OF SOCIETY			
(1145 S. Wabash Ave.).....	82,600.00		
MOTOR AMBULANCE	1,000.00		
FOUNTAIN ON HAND (Available for			
placement)	62.00		
INCOME AND OUTLAY—Overdraft....	651.69	\$375,606.16	

Audited and certified as correct:

JOHN ALEX' R COOPER & COMPANY,
 Chicago, Illinois. Certified Public Accountants.
 February 6, 1918. By Jno. A. Cooper, C. P. A.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

INCOME AND OUTLAY.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

INCOME.			
DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.....	\$ 3,439.50		
FINES	271.09		
INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE.....	14,263.30	\$17,973.89	
OUTLAY.			
FIELD OPERATIONS	\$ 7,184.91		
HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE.....	2,032.29		
HOUSE EXPENSE (1145 S. Wabash Ave).....	1,993.86		
LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE.....	6,880.31		
BETTERMENTS OF PROPERTY (1145 S. Wabash Ave.)..	460.36	\$18,551.73	
Deficit for year 1917.....		\$ 577.84	
Overdraft January 1, 1917.....		73.85	
Overdraft January 1, 1918.....		\$ 651.69	

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

For twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS—

Dues—Annual Members (480).....	\$ 2,400.00	
Governing Members (22).....	330.00	
Branch Members (2)	4.00	
Contributions—General	705.50	\$ 3,439.50

FINES—Collected	\$ 331.09	
Less—Refunded to Branch Societies...	60.00	\$ 271.09

INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE—

Interest on Loan and Bond Investments..	\$12,406.24
Interest on Bank Balances.....	107.28
Benjamin F. Ferguson, Annuity.....	1,000.00
Mrs. B. F. Ferguson, Income from Trust	238.50
Lewis W. Stone, Income from Trust....	633.75
Naney S. Foster, Income from Trust.....	528.20

\$14,913.97

1332 Washington Boul.—Expense.....	\$656.06
Rents	30.00

\$626.06

E. Washington Heights Lots, taxes.....	24.61	\$ 650.67	\$14,263.30
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Schedule "A."

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

OUTLAY ACCOUNTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

FIELD OPERATIONS—

Field Officers—Salaries	\$4,130.00	
Expense	634.39	\$4,764.39

Ambulances, Veterinary and Officers'

Auto Exp.—

Driver's Salary and Horse Service....	\$1,620.00
Operating Exp. and Veterinary Attendance	1,064.96

\$2,684.96

Less—Revenue from ambulance.....	1,615.00	\$1,069.96
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Fountain Expense—

Salary	950.00		
Maintenance	400.56	\$1,350.56	\$7,184.91

HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE—

Editor's Salary	\$ 900.00	
Printing Expense and Incidentals.....	931.73	
Postage for Distribution.....	200.56	\$2,032.29

HOUSE EXPENSE (1145 So. Wabash Ave.)—

House Officer's and Matron's Salaries...	\$1,080.00	
Fuel and Light.....	556.66	
Alterations, Repairs and Incidentals....	357.20	\$1,993.86

LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSE—

Law Officer	\$2,900.00	
Office Salaries	2,425.00	
Printing, Stationery, Postage and Inci- dentals	945.36	
Telephone	260.30	
Conventions	237.15	
American Humane Association dues.....	50.00	
Audit Fee	62.50	\$6,880.31

BETTERMENTS OF PROPERTY (1145 S. Wabash Ave.)—

Special Assessment, widening 12th St....	\$ 245.36	
Heating Equipment for Garage.....	215.00	\$ 460.36
Schedule "B."		

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

FUND ACCOUNTS.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1917.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND NO. 1.

January 1, 1917, Balance.....		\$311,693.61
Cash—Estate of Augustus I. Lewis, in memory of his deceased wife, Clara S. Lewis.....		1,000.00
Officer Braynes balance on loan written off.....	\$ 120.00	
Adjustment of account for sale of Real Estate— 1332 Washington Boul.....	3,000.00	
E. Washington Heights Lots.....		532.50
	\$ 3,120.00	\$313,226.11
		3,120.00
		\$310,106.11

PERMANENT INVESTMENT FUND NO. 2

January 1, 1917, Balance—Unchanged.....	\$ 20,000.00
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ANNABEL BLAINE FOUNTAIN FUND.

January 1, 1917, Balance.....	\$ 955.38
Interest accrued to date.....	44.67
January 1, 1918, Balance.....	\$ 1,000.05

Schedule "C."

It was moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Adams and unanimously carried, that the report of John Alexander Cooper & Company, Certified Public Accountants, just read by the Treasurer, be accepted, placed on file and printed in the Annual Report with the report of the Treasurer.

The following report of the Auditing Committee was then read :

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1918.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1917, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities and property as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

(Signed)

SOLOMON STURGES, RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

On motion of Mr. Hart, which was seconded by Miss Ewing and unanimously carried, the report of the Auditing Committee was accepted and placed on file.

The President then read the report of the Committee on Laws, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

For the year ending Thursday, February 7, 1918, inclusive.

Estates wherein THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY IS INTERESTED:

1. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased, heretofore reported. Society's share of income received in 1917, \$633.75. As the estate has been settled in the Probate Court, and trust estate only is left open, in which the Society is interested, the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company being trustee thereunder, there will be no further report of the Committee in this matter.

2. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. Estate as yet unsettled in Probate Court. The Society is a residuary legatee under will of said decedent.

3. Estate of Josephine De Zeng, deceased. Estate as yet unsettled in Probate Court, and probably insolvent, as heretofore reported.

4. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased. Nothing further since Annual Report in 1917.

5. Estate of David Russell Greene, deceased. As heretofore reported, will filed for probate in Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, and proved, said decedent having departed this life on or about July 26, 1915, letters testamentary issued to George A. Trude, Esq., as executor, under which will the Society is bequeathed the sum of \$5,000.00.

It will be remembered from former report that under the second clause of his will, testator provides a trust fund of \$5,000.00, the income derived therefrom to be used and employed for the maintenance and care of his dog "Nellie" during her life.

The year for probating of the estate has elapsed, and we are informed that the executor is endeavoring to sell the real estate inventoried, under powers contained in the will, for the purpose of paying legacies.

6. Estate of Augustus I. Lewis, deceased, heretofore reported. Bequest of \$1,000.00 received and acknowledged with due appreciation of the Society.

7. Estate of Louise May Whitehouse, deceased, heretofore reported. In Case General No. B30306 Chancery, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, bill has been filed to set aside the will of said decedent, Messrs. Tenney, Harding and Sherman representing the estate and the Society in said proceeding; and in Case General No. B30986 Chancery, in said Circuit Court, bill has been filed to construe said will, Messrs. Bayley & Webster representing the estate and the Society in said cause; both proceedings pending.

8. Estate of Emily Moe, deceased. Nothing further since 1917 Annual Report.

9. Estate of Margaret Behrendt, deceased, heretofore reported. Will admitted to probate in Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on March 30th, 1917, said decedent having departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, on or about January 20th, 1917, under which will, after the payment of specific bequests aggregating \$6,000.00, the Society is named as one of six residuary legatees and devisees. Charles L. Billings, Esq., executor.

10. Estate of Charles F. Kimball, deceased. Will admitted to probate in Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on July 10th, 1917, said decedent having departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, on or about May

15th, 1917, under which will the Society is bequeathed the sum of \$50.00. State Bank of Chicago, executor.

11. Estate of Jeanetta Helen York, deceased. Will admitted to probate in Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, December 26th, 1917, said decedent having departed this life at Chicago, Illinois, on or about April 22nd, 1917, under which will the Society is bequeathed the sum of \$500.00. William M. Klein, Esq., administrator with the will annexed.

The report relative to cases in criminal courts and other courts will be found covered by the report of the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SHORTAL,

JOHN P. WILSON, JR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

It was moved by Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Hart and unanimously carried, that the report of the Committee on Laws be accepted and placed on file.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Miss Ewing read the following report:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That The Illinois Humane Society, recognizing the valuable aid of publicity in humane work, hereby expresses its thanks and appreciation to the press of this city and throughout the state for the interest manifested in the work of the prevention of cruelty, and thanks the proprietors, publishers and editors for favorable comments and kind mention regarding the work of the Society.

The Society hereby expresses its appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police, the Assistant General Superintendent of Police, and to all police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for assistance given the Society's officers in carrying on their work and also for the interest shown by them all in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty.

The Society desires to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the valuable aid and assistance given it by the Acting Captain and the officers and men of the mounted squadron.

The Society expresses its appreciation of the many courtesies and valuable assistance given it by the Superintendent of Streets, the Assistant Superintendent of Streets and the superintendents of many of the wards in the city in the work of cleaning, salting, cindering and sanding bridges, inclines, streets and alleys throughout the city, these officials having responded to the calls of the Society to the best of their ability and to the extent of their capacity to aid us.

That the Society, as far as possible, lend its aid to the Street Department of the city to procure an adequate appropriation to enable the Superintendent of Streets and the Ward Superintendents to keep the streets in a safe condition for animal traffic during the slippery winter weather either by sanding, cindering or otherwise, and also to procure the necessary equipment for such work, such as sand sprinkling vehicles, etc.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visit the Society's office when they are in Chicago.

That this Society expresses to its humane officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation of the work done during the year in behalf of the Society by its President, its Treasurer and

the members of its Executive Committee for their time and effort in behalf of the Society in attending the meetings held at the Society's building during the year.

It was moved by Mr. Sturges, seconded by Mr. Adams and unanimously carried, that the foregoing resolutions be adopted.

Miss Ewing then read the following resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, in the death of the Honorable George E. Adams, on October 5th, A. D. 1917, at his summer home in Peterborough, N. H., after a brief illness, a few months after the decease of his wife, the Society has lost a distinguished and valuable member and director.

And Whereas, He was elected a director of the Society in the year 1876 and continued as a director until his decease; and during all that time of distinguished service to his country in Congress, and loyalty to his city by unselfish service as trustee of the Newberry Library and the Field Museum, and as a director in many philanthropic organizations,

Be It Therefore Resolved, That this Society here give expression to its great sorrow at the loss of this eminent citizen and friend, and extend its sincere sympathy to the family in its bereavement.

Whereas, In the death of Mrs. George E. Adams in June, A. D. 1917, the Society has lost a sincere friend and director,

And Whereas, she was elected a director of the Society in 1904 and continued as a director of the society until the time of her decease, giving to the Society the benefit of her good will and friendly interest in the Society's work together with that of her husband,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Society here give expression to its great sorrow at the loss of so valued a friend and extend its sincere sympathy to the family in its bereavement.

On motion of Mr. Sturges, which was seconded by Mr. Adams, the resolutions In Memoriam were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Adams read the report of the Committee on Nominations, recommending for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1921, the following persons:

MR. EDWARD W. BLATCHFORD.

MR. GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

MR. JOHN L. SHORTALL.

MR. JOHN A. SPOOR.

MR. A. A. SPRAGUE, II.

MRS. M. B. STARRING.

MR. JOHN T. STOCKTON.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHERLAND.

HON. THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

There being no other nominations, it was moved by Mr. Schmidt, seconded by Mr. Sturges and unanimously carried, that the Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous ballot for the election of the persons named as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1921. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot as directed, and the persons named were duly elected Directors of the Society for the term specified.

There being no other business to come before the meeting, Mr. Henry L. Frank arose and claiming his time-honored privilege, made the motion to adjourn, which was seconded by Mr. Fuller and unanimously carried.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building on February 7th, A. D. 1918, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The President called the meeting to order and asked the Secretary to take the Chair.

The Chairman called for nominations for the office of President.

Mr. Shortall proposed the name of Mr. Solomon Sturges for President of the Society for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Adams. The chairman then asked if there were any other nominations. Mr. Henry L. Frank proposed the name of Mr. John L. Shortall for re-election as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Shortall thanked Mr. Frank for his nomination. He said that it was his desire to retire from the office of President in favor of Mr. Sturges, and asked Mr. Frank to withdraw his nomination. Mr. Frank withdrew the nomination as requested.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Sturges was thereupon unanimously elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. The Chairman thanked the retiring President on behalf of the Society for his unselfish devotion to its interest and welfare and welcomed the new President to the Chair.

Mr. Scott thereupon nominated Mr. Shortall for Vice President. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Schmidt. There being no other nominations, Mr. Shortall was unanimously elected Vice President of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Scott nominated Mr. Murison for Treasurer. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Adams and there being no other nominations, Mr. Murison was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Murison nominated Mr. Scott for Secretary. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Schmidt and there being no other nominations, Mr. Scott was unanimously elected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDWARD W. BLATCHFORD.

RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

MISS RUTH EWING.

CHARLES E. MURISON.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

SOLOMON STURGES.

JOHN L. SHORTALL.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Article One

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

Article Two

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members

and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

Article Three

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

Article Four

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting of the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a

second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected, and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Five

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

Article Six

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President,

shall constitute an Executive Committee and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

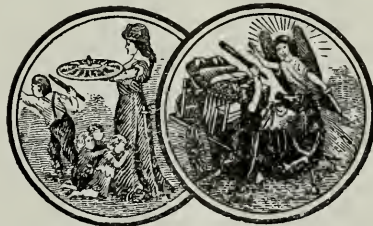
Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Seven

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

Article Eight

The corporate seal of the Society shall be:



Article Nine

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Report of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.

6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

Article Ten

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

Article Eleven

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

Article Twelve

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

Article Thirteen

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee,

performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon the proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

Article Fourteen

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

Article Fifteen

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

Article Sixteen

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

Article Seventeen

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS
(HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1915-1916)

Concerning Cruelty to Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 42a hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates, shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

First. By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, or mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second. By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third. By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

Abandoning Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 42H.—*Penalty for Abandoning Child.* That when any child under the age of one year shall be abandoned by its parents, guardian or any other person having legal control or custody thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, or more

than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Abandonment of Wife or Children

For An Act making it a misdemeanor for any person to neglect or refuse, without reasonable cause, to provide for the support or maintenance of his wife, said wife being in destitute or in necessitous circumstances, or, without lawful excuse, to desert or neglect or refuse to provide for the support or maintenance of his or her child or children under the age of eighteen years in destitute or necessitous circumstances, to provide punishment for violation thereof and to provide for suspension of sentence and release upon probation in such cases. See Sec. 27, Chap. 68.

For Crimes Against Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42ha.

For Contributing to Delinquency of Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42hm.

For Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children

(Known as Juvenile Court Law.) See Chap. 23, Secs. 169-177.

Aid to Mothers and Children

See An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or have become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, when such mothers have children under fourteen years of age, and are citizens of the United States of America and residents of the County in which application for relief is made. And, also, to provide for the probationary visitation, care and supervision of the family for whose benefit such support is provided," approved June 30, 1913, in force July 1, 1913. Chap. 23, Sec. 298.

Law Regulating Employment of Children on Streets and Public Places

An ordinance passed July 8, 1912, regulating the employment of children on the streets and in public places.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city. .

SEC. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

SEC. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer, who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Concerning Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense

of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever willfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

Fines

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

Enforcement of the Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals—

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An Act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose term of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In Force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

Animals and Birds Feræ Naturæ—

An Act declaring certain animals and birds feræ naturæ to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals feræ naturæ or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

Mutilation of Horses—

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly: That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Bird Day—

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds." (Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: "That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation, a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

Humane Educational Law—Chap. 122, Sec. 509-513.

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part

they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3. No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5. The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

To Prevent Shooting of Live Pigeons, Fowl or Other Birds

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

CHAP. 8. SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.*—*Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

For the Conservation of Game, Etc., see Chap. 56.

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Branch Humane Society or Humane Agent:

A system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is found by experience to be effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty as is also the system of branch societies, and with the belief that an individual can represent this Society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town, or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, a humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Our principle in conducting this work is to exhaust all possible and reasonable means to educate and instruct those who are ignorant, because we feel that a large proportion of the cruelty existing is the effect of ignorance; but brutal men—(such are generally well known)—and also those who are indifferent to the law and cruel, must be brought under subjection to the law; and, under no circumstances, should you listen to any plea for mitigation of sentence or any favored treatment of a fairly tried case. This we cannot under any circumstances afford. Mitigation of sentence is within the power of the magistrate, but, of course, we must not play with the subject.

Procedure

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This Society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. Those persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

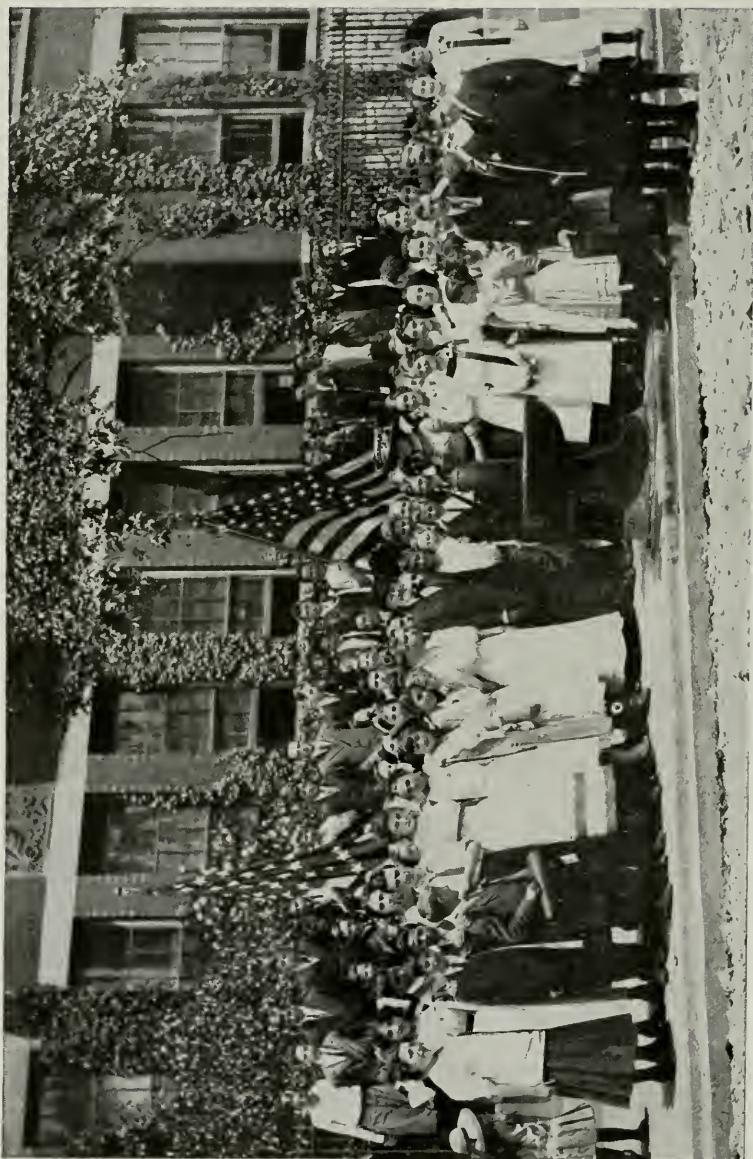
The Illinois Humane Society.

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and
vicinity, in the County of.....
and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint
..... of said
.....to act as its Special Agent,
for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county,
subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at.....

.....
.....
.....
.....



FORESTVILLE SCHOOL FOUNTAIN

One of the Illinois Humane Society's Fountains purchased and erected by pupils of the Forestville School (45th Street and St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago). Such work among school children affords an admirable object lesson in civics and humaneness. The picture was taken at the time of the dedicatory exercises.

FOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over fifty-five of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in use in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$72 f. o. b. Chicago. This price subject to change depending on cost to Society. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$132 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. The chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSIONS OF FOUNTAIN.

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Height of fountain over all.....	4	2
Diameter of bowl.....	2	8
Diameter of base.....	3	0
Height of drinking cup from ground.....	3	6

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should not be less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line. Fountain should be placed at water level without regard to slant of sidewalk.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-eighth and State Streets (circular cement fountain).
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue (circular cement fountain).
One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets (circular fountain).
Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
*One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.
*4850 Wilson Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Bohemian Cemetery.
County Jail.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
Claremont and North Avenues.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Elm and Wells Streets.
Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.

*Erected by the City of Chicago.

Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Street (circular cement fountain).
 Market and Randolph Streets (circular cement fountain).
 *Norwood Park.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.
 Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).	Maywood (two fountains).
Waukegan (three fountains).	Oregon.
Elgin (three fountains).	Rochelle.
Evanston (two fountains).	Hubbard Woods.
Highland Park (two fountains).	Winnetka.

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).	Northwood, Iowa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Paul, Minn.
Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).	Syracuse, N. Y.
Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).	Des Moines, Iowa.
West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).	Romeo, Mich.
Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).	Oakmont, Pa.
Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).	East Chicago, Ind.
Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).	Newport, Wash. (two fountains).
Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).	Washington, D. C.
Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).	Danville, Va.
Vandergrift, Pa.	Lake City, Iowa.
New Kensington, Pa. (two fountains).	Ford City, Pa.
Davenport, Iowa.	Elkhorn, Wis.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	



CIRCULAR CONCRETE FOUNTAIN

Market Street, Between Washington and Madison, Opposite Iroquois Memorial Hospital



AMBULANCE SERVICE

In 1882, shortly after Henry Bergh originated the idea, Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, at that time Vice-President of this Society, presented it with its first ambulance for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals. Fifteen years later, so necessary had such service become, an ambulance of later design and improved efficiency was purchased. Still later, in 1905, the Society bought a third ambulance equipped with rubber tires and many modern improvements. In 1913 the Society decided to add a motor-ambulance to its equipment, better to cope with the increasing demands made upon this department. This last ambulance was built to order and incorporates all the best points of such vehicles to date. The machine is thirty-five horsepower, with a capacity of one and one-half tons. It has electric headlights and horn. The runway consists of a double tail gate which is operated by a winch, and the platform upon which the animal is strapped is lowered and raised by a windlass. The installation of this motor car does not displace the horse-drawn ambulance, which continues to be used for many calls in the "loop district," while the motor ambulance makes the long-distance hauls.

The Society now owns and operates two ambulances and an automobile roadster which are used in the service of the public day and night.

The ambulance service is conducted from the Society's own stable and garage in the rear of its office building at 1145 South Wabash avenue, and may be secured by calling Harrison S185 or S186.

A moderate fee is charged to assist in defraying the expense of ambulance service, which considerably exceeds each year the receipts of this department, although it is given gratis in case the owner is unable to pay—the main object of the Society being the relief of the suffering animal.

The ambulance district comprises the City of Chicago. Special arrangements can be made for making hauls to some outlying points.

Applications for the ambulance may be made over the telephone or otherwise at all times.

Time will be saved and misunderstandings avoided if those applying will give exact location of animal in question, place to which it is to be taken, and name and address of the owner.

Dead animals are never hauled in the ambulance. Such cases should be reported to the office of the Dead Animal Contractor. Telephone, Yards 58.

The use of the Society's derrick with chain pulley and sling for hoisting animals from excavations may be applied for in cases requiring such apparatus.



Sixteen-horse plow especially built to negotiate the snow-drifted streets of Highland Park, Ill., a unique and picturesque feature of the winter of the deep snow.



Street scene, typical of those in Chicago and suburbs in the blizzard circuit, showing the unprecedented conditions that maintained during the winter of 1918.

Please Preserve This Copy for Reference

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Illinois Humane Society is a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, for charitable and humane purposes and not for pecuniary profit. The purposes and objects of The Illinois Humane Society are: The prevention of cruelty to animals and the prevention of cruelty to children. It is supported and maintained by gifts, donations and memberships.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to give by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), to have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

19.05

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

MARCH, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO

HUMANE ADVOCATE

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

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No. 5

ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF SOCIETY PREVENTION CRUELTY CHILDREN CASES

By N. J. Walker, Secretary American Humane Association

There is an old saying that nothing is decided until it is decided right, and so it should be, as far as lies in our power, with our children's cases. Final disposition should never be entered against any of our cases until we have exhausted every means at our command to remedy the conditions complained of, and place the children in an environment which will mean for each child a fair chance for a decent future. Every child is entitled to at least the opportunity to make good.

The ultimate or final disposition of our cases must of necessity depend entirely upon the conditions confronting us in each case. More and more it has become the policy of many of our societies to bend every effort to so improve conditions in the home as to warrant us in leaving the children there, and I am quite sure that every one of us look with satisfaction upon the record which closes with the report that home conditions have been so improved as to warrant us in believing that the children are to receive proper care in the future.

In the early years of our work we had a very large number of improper guardianship cases in court. Large numbers were committed to asylums each year as a result of such actions. Of course, we have to remove many children now, as witnessed by our report of last year when we had 346 children placed in institutions. The point I wish to make is that we are more and more endeavoring to write "ultimate dis-

position" against our cases with the children in their own homes. That it is possible to so improve home conditions in many improper guardianship cases is being demonstrated every day. No matter how we may improve our asylums, by classification, cottages, and improved methods of every kind, orphan asylums will always be orphan asylums, and one who has given the matter the slightest attention must be impressed with the fact that children in orphan asylums live in an unnatural atmosphere.

It has become the fixed policy of our Society to try and remedy conditions without breaking up the home, and, moreover, when we fail to do so and have the children placed in asylums, we do not enter "final disposition," but we hold out to the parents the possibility of getting their children back if their behavior is such as to satisfy us that they are ready to give the children proper care.

Although we may not think so, because of their actions, there is often real and deep-seated affection for the children on the part of the parent. The efforts of some of these people to order their lives so as to get our sanction to the re-establishment of their homes is sometimes almost pitiful. A case in point which we are now following up—Father good deal of a drinker—worked only part of the time—Mother slothful and dirty; drinks some—House filthy; windows out; plaster off; children in streets improperly clothed most of

the time. First tried to correct conditions by advice and warning. There would be some improvement and then they would soon be as bad as ever. All our efforts failing, we took both parents to court—again improvement is shown only to disappear in a few weeks. Finally we placed children in asylum. The shock to both parents, particularly the mother, was very apparent. It was clear that, notwithstanding all our warnings, these people did not believe that we would take their children away, and the shock was tremendous. Now, I believe some societies would have written "closed" on the records of this case. We did not. Instead we wrote "To be returned to parents when conditions will permit." The mother asked me "What must I do to get my children back?"—I told her. They rented a decent house. Father cut out drink and went to work steady. New beds and bedding bought. Curtains placed on windows and carpets and furniture added. In short, a comfortable little home fixed up. We held the children several months (I believe about 6 months) and then let them have them, and at this writing the children are receiving good care. However, "ultimate disposition" is not yet written against this case. We will keep track of them for a long time yet.

Notwithstanding our disinclination to send children to asylums, there are, of course, certain classes of cases where it is imperative that summary action be taken. In cases of immorality, where there is palpably no chance for proper home conditions, we at once institute improper guardianship proceedings, and after commitment to asylum we notify asylum to place children in free homes as soon as possible.

In another class of cases, where incompetency is largely responsible for neglect and destitution, our shel-

ters are a great help in solving the problem. Instead of permanently breaking up the home, we take the children to our shelters for temporary care and give the parents a chance to get on their feet. For instance, this type of case—Children found locked alone in basement—investigation developed that family arrived in city only few days before discovered. No food and little clothing; absolutely destitute. Father had made a failure in city where he lived. Came to our city hoping to better himself. It was a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire. With little backbone the father was just drifting, and the mother had given up, thoroughly discouraged. Machinery of the city and state was set in motion to return them to the city they had left, and a few years ago we would have written at the foot of this case "Returned to home by state or city," as the case might be. What a travesty! To return them from whence they came could only mean shifting the responsibility of their support from one city to another and could not help the children. However, while the slow machinery of the public authorities was under way, we succeeded in getting the man work. Mother also helped out. They soon had enough to rent a little place and get the bare necessities, and after a few weeks we returned the children to them. Just before coming here I asked the officer who is charged with the supervision of this case how the Browns were getting along. "Fine," he said; "could hardly be better." "Ultimate disposition" is not yet written against this case, and to my mind it meant a good deal for these children that it is not, and particularly that it was not written there at the time it was intended to deport them. A little push and a good deal of encouragement means a lot at just the right time.

JOHN HOLMES' SONNET TO AN OLD HEN

"John Holmes, frere de mon frere," was the younger brother of Oliver Wendell Holmes once signed himself in behalf of the small, autograph-seeking son of Pere Hyacinth. But John Holmes, in truth, needed no character support from the more distinguished member of his family. Emerson once said of him, "John Holmes represents humor, while his elder brother stands for wit"; Lowell, lifelong friend of both men, believed John the rarer. Certainly the "Letters of John Holmes to James Russell Lowell and Others," collected and edited by the committee of which William Roscoe Thayer served as chairman, bespeak a richly unusual nature. Perhaps the letters, as the nature gained something of quaint sweetness from the fact of John Holmes' calm and secluded life.

* * *

Always a shy man, and diffident, Holmes devoted many years to devoted care of the aged mother whom he tended and served like a daughter, and who often said that she "was a daughter to him." He studied law but never practiced. A chronic lameness did much to keep him inactive, and toward the end of his life his eyes failed sorely. But never failed the simple, genial humor, the kind heart, the sympathetic spirit that caused Lowell, expressing the conviction of many others, to say aunt him, "There is but one John." Alice M. Longfellow, who has written an introduction to the letters, and who, with Mary Lee Ware, composed Mr. Braithwaite's committee, gives various tempting glimpses of the great gentleman's charm.

* * *

It is so difficult to quote fairly from letters, especially such casual, rambling and unstudied epistles as these, that the thing shall not be now attempted; the gay little jokes, the fanciful conceits, the delightful allusions must lose so much wrested, piecemeal, from their natural environment. But one of the few bits of verse which John Holmes ever wrote—he wrote but little of any kind, though his talent in certain literary directions must be undoubted—may give hint of his whimsical fondness for funmaking never too widely removed from gravity. It is called "Sonnet to an Old Hen."

Unintellectual, bunch of feathers and
of bones,
Clumsy of gait and squawking in thy
tones,
Thinkst thou these little failings I'd
abuse

Or to thy many virtues praise refuse?
A plaintive chick, divorced from mother's care.

I see thee, patient, earn thy daily fare,
And, older grown, set careful day and night,

Until thy numerous offspring break to light;

Then, pattern mother, scour the teeming fields

For all which Nature to her fledgling yields,

Love, patience, energy, unfailing thrift,
How many bipeds boast all these their gift?

I dare not further go, respected hen,
Each step I take casts new reproach on men.

HENS BY U. S. MAIL

So if you see a clucking hen sticking her neck out of the post carrier's bag, don't think that he has been "cleaning," a coop along his route. Neither is she there thru his or her love for companionship; probably she is en route to some epicurean's table.

The order was received from Washington this morning by Chicago postoffice officials permitting the shipping of poultry by parcel post. They can be shipped in packages of from fifty to seventy pounds within a 300-mile zone.

The movement is believed to be a part of the plan to bring the farm and table closer together.

DOGS AND PIGEONS WILL SAVE MANY LIVES

Thousands of lives can be saved in France by army dogs and homing pigeons, said Major General Scott, commander of Camp Dix, in starting a campaign yesterday for both of these battle-front auxiliaries.

He urged patriotic citizens in New York, New Jersey and Delaware, who have Belgian police dogs, German sheep dogs or airedale terriers, to turn over these dogs to him for training. He also said breeders or owners of homing pigeons could do their "bit" by permitting these birds to be used by the government in maintaining communication between the infantry and artillery in battle-front work.

At present there is no appropriation in the war budget for the purchase of either dogs or pigeons, Major General Scott added.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

From the San Francisco S. P. C. A., one of the most practical and progressive organizations of its kind in existence, and one with whom we have always been on the most cordially co-operative terms, we learn that it is having a great deal of work trying to regulate the traffic in old horses. Owing to the scarcity of feed on the ranges (a scarcity unknown for many years) and the high price of hay, many dealers are shipping horses in carload lots to Petaluma to be killed and used as feed for chickens. As many as 2,000 horses have been slaughtered in one month.

The Society has made many arrests and President of the California State Humane Association has conducted many prosecutions. Much energetic effort has been expended in trying to get a bill enacted which would provide a humane remedy for this distressing condition, but, unfortunately, it failed of passage. Continued work in humanizing public sentiment concerning this prehistoric sport (?) will finally accomplish the needed reform.

Recent activities in the war it has waged against men engaged in pitting game cocks against each other, in which twenty-five men were caught in a raid made upon a cockfighting pit, from an interesting chapter in the year's work of the San Francisco Society.

Officers Matthew McCurrie, Hennessy and Hooper conducted the raid which was made on a house near Agnew, Cal. Two hundred birds were found showing the marks of recent fighting. In the basement of the house a complete outfit for the training of such birds was discovered, and a regulation fighting pit in which a number of game cocks were lying dead. About one hundred and fifty men were congregated there at the time, and excitement and confusion reigned upon the advent of the officers. A number of

shots were fired, seventeen automobiles and a large number of overcoats were seized. The men fought to get away, many receiving scratches and cuts in the rough scuffle, and over one hundred of them made their escape by swimming through a slough near the place.

Twenty-five of the men were arrested and tried at a night session of the police court and paid fines of \$30 each.

News of recent good work accomplished by the McDonough County Humane Society comes to us through Miss Rose B. Jolly, Secretary.

A woman living at Bushnell, Ill., was arrested, tried and found guilty of harboring a sixteen-year-old girl for immoral purposes. Judge Harry M. Waggoner denied a motion for a new trial and sentenced the woman to the penitentiary at Joliet for an indeterminate term.

Another case was that of a young man of twenty-six who pleaded guilty to an assault upon a girl of fourteen. The girl told the Court all the sordid details of her experience, involving her mother in an incriminating way. When the Society began its investigation the young man disappeared from his home town, but was soon apprehended in Peoria, brought back, arraigned and tried. The Court appointed attorneys to defend him. When all the evidence had been heard, Judge Waggoner sentenced defendant to the penitentiary at Joliet for not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

A distressing feature of the case was revealed when it was learned that the mother of the girl and the young man's father were both serving sentences for wrong doing; the woman, a year in the county jail for contributing to her daughter's delinquency, and the man, a term in the state prison for receiving stolen property. To the demoralizing influence in both homes, the

misfortunes of the young people were directly attributable.

A pathetic case in which Humane Officer Jolly and Supervisor Camp were instrumental in bringing prompt relief was that of a family consisting of the father and mother and three children. Poverty, winter weather and sickness had made heavy odds for the father to battle against.

When Mr. Camp and Miss Jolly visited the home they found the mother dangerously ill and the children in need of food and clothing. These officials lost no time in sending the mother to the Holmes Hospital, the eldest child to Bushnell, Ill., to stay with her grandparents, and the two youngest children to the McDonough County Orphanage. As a result the mother and children are doing well and the father is employed and getting caught up with his expenses.

A man was arrested for working a horse which was suffering from a large, running sore which rendered it entirely unfit for service.

The animal was discovered by Constable Hicks when he went to foreclose a mortgage. He reported the condition of the horse to Humane Officer Himmelreich, who, together with Veterinary O. N. Smith, examined the animal, after which they brought charges against the driver, after which he was arrested, tried and fined by Justice Hoyt.

Another animal owned by defendant was found to have been cruelly neglected, having been left to lie in a vacant lot with maggot-infested sores uncleaned and uncovered. This horse was humanely destroyed by the police, by order of the Humane Society upon the advice of the veterinarian.

A case of flagrant cruelty reminiscent of the dark ages, was that of a man (brute) in North Chicago who became insanely enraged and beat his wife with fiendish ferocity, after which he drove her and the four children out

of their home, to walk, thinly clad and barefooted, through the cold and snow to seek shelter from a kind neighbor a block away.

The police were called and arrested the man. When Miss Himmelreich made an investigation, she uncovered more gruesome details of the husband's brutality, namely, that the woman's body was covered with bad bruises and abrasions of the flesh; that three front teeth had been literally knocked out; that she had been kicked in the abdomen, and that she was in a state of nervous hysteria that threatened insanity. A thing that accentuated the barbarity of the man's conduct was the fact that the woman was soon to give birth to a child. It was learned that some years before he had induced the woman to live with him, making her believe that in America a license was all that was necessary to consummate a marriage. The woman gave a pathetic account of the life she had been tricked into sharing with him, stating that after he had had the use of the greater part of \$1,000 (which she had saved at the time of her supposed marriage), he had revealed the fact that she was not his legal wife and had pursued a shamefully abusive course in his treatment of her, culminating in the criminally cruel attack in question. Miss Himmelreich lost no time in placing the matter in the State's Attorney's office. The man is now a prisoner in the Waukegan jail, soon to face criminal prosecution.

Another case in which Miss Himmelreich has been instrumental in applying corrective measures, is that of a thirteen-year-old girl whose father has never permitted her to attend school, but has made her labor like a slave, appropriating her earnings for his own use. This case is exciting much public interest in Lake County and will soon come to trial in the County Court.

Humane Advocate

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The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors
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may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society,
Editorial Department, 1145 South Wabash
Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

March, 1918

OSCAR A. TROUNSTINE

The death of Mr. Trounstine, Secretary of the Ohio Humane Society, widely known as a champion of unfortunate children and animals, came as a shock to a host of friends all over the country.

Being of a sympathetic nature,—finely sensitive to the suffering of others and always eager to alleviate it—he became interested in the Humane Society in his home city, Cincinnati, when a very young man; first as a financial contributor and later (for the past fourteen years) as an active, able worker in the dual capacity of Secretary and Manager.

During this period, by dint of intelligent and unrelenting labor, he reorganized the Ohio Humane Society, and brought it to its present high standard of efficiency. From the beginning of his connection with organized humane work to the day of his untimely death, his devotion to the cause it represents was literally unceasing. He was earnest in his convictions, enthusiastic in their practice, practical in the arduous discharge of his many duties, and his kindly and genuine interest in humanity greatly prospered the work and endeared him to all his associates.

As a result of the splendid system he developed and his honest and impersonal application of the cruelty laws in the handling of child and animal

cases, he won and retained the absolute confidence of the Ohio Courts which constantly referred cruelty cases to the Humane Society for attention.

In the course of his activities, hundreds of derelict husbands have paid for the support of their children through the office of the Humane Society; many more hundreds of children have been rescued from cruel abuse and vicious environment; and thousands of suffering animals have received protective care. Many teamsters will remember him for his intercession for the horses they were abusing and for practical instruction regarding the proper care of horses which they received; countless children will reverence his name and memory for his introduction of humane education in the Ohio Public Schools, and a goodly number of them will regard him as a provider—a source of supply—of the common necessities of their childhood days, which he was able to procure for them through the operations of the Humane Society and the processes of the Courts.

Mr. Trounstine was a son of Abraham Trounstine and is survived by a brother, S. F. Trounstine, and two sisters, Mrs. L. T. Block and Mrs. Eda T. Strauss, of Cincinnati, to whom the officers of The Illinois Humane Society extend their deep sympathy.

To those who knew Oscar Trounstine as co-worker and companion, he was a man possessed of a tender and democratic spirit,—honest, earnest, forceful, fearless, simple and sincere. Although physically frail his moral muscle was of gigantic strength of purpose and courage, and never failed to accomplish the good it set out to do.

His life was largely made up of impulse and sacrifice. He gave three-fourths of all he had—time, energy and money—to swell the working fund for the protection of defenseless children and animals. In Oscar Trounstine the humane movement has had a prac-

tical, progressive, earnest and efficient friend—a true humanitarian—whose life and work will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

THE CROSS ROADS

O fear not death, beloved; it has no power
To quench our life's exultant buoyant
song,
Or shrivel up the warm, unfolding flower
Of youth. Could Deity give birth to wrong
Or cease its foremost blessing to prolong?
Nay, life it gave, and life with us shall stay
Through all eternity, serene and strong;
It cannot die; it cannot go astray,
And death, beloved, from which we shrink
away,
Is but the cross-roads' turning where we
pause

To drink again the freshness of the day,
And cast aside our dead, earth-ridden laws.
Our task is not yet done, our journey o'er,
For, as we turn, the road still lies before.

CAMILLA DANIELS.

DEATH OF MISS MAERTZ

Miss Louisa Maertz, well-known and beloved teacher and humanitarian, died suddenly at her home in Quincy, Ills., early in February.

Miss Maertz was born in Quincy about eighty years ago, and had lived in that city the greater part of her life. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Augustus Maertz.

In her girlhood she was companion and governess to an Italian family of the nobility, and in this capacity spent a number of years in Italy. The entire family also spent a year in Germany at one time, and at other times Miss Maertz has traveled extensively adding to her fund of knowledge of the different parts of the world.

Speaking several languages, interested in the events of the world, a great reader and student and a woman of exceptional mentality, she was one

of the best informed and most interesting women in Quincy. Active and keen of intellect, the encroaching years made but little difference in her daily pursuits and to the end she never relaxed for a moment her strong grip on the things that made life so interesting to her.

During the Civil war she was one of the first of the group of women to offer their services to the Union, and for almost the entire duration of the war she was a nurse in the army hospitals, giving of her strength to the wounded soldiers. She always spoke with feeling of this period of her life and had many interesting reminiscences of the days when she ministered to "the boys."

Miss Maertz considered that such of the world's goods as she had were given her only in trust for others, and no appeal for help to her was ever unanswered. She denied herself the luxuries of life that she might give more liberally to others, but so unostentatiously and quietly did she give that her beneficences were known to but few.

Miss Maertz was an active member of the Quincy Humane Society for many years. At the last meeting of the local society she was named as chairman of the committee of Humane literature. At that meeting she made an appeal, repeated it rather, as she had urged it at previous meetings, for the appointment of an assistant to Officer Fowley, expressing the fear that excellent as was the work accomplished by him, it could be made more so were he to be given help, and offering to contribute to the payment of the salary of the assistant. Heart and soul she was a friend of dumb animals, and hundreds of hungry dogs and cats were fed through her efforts.

She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Emma Cyrus and Mrs. Dora Lockwood.

**COAST DEFENSE**

Courtesy of The National Geographical Magazine

CHILDREN'S CORNER

JERRY'S DOG

About two years ago Jerry, who lived in England, enlisted in the army. A few months later, while he was eating his lunch in a Belgian village, a thin gray tramp dog came near him and watched him eat. Unable to resist those pleading eyes, Jerry divided his lunch with him.

He could have recognized the dog any place because of the queer shaped white spot on his forehead. From that time the dog was his stanch friend. Every day Jerry collected the remains of the lunch from the soldiers and fed him. But when the troop marched away the dog was missing.

For almost a year Jerry fought on with his troop, but one day when the shots came unusually hard Jerry was wounded so that he lost consciousness. His troop retreated before the onset of the Germans, and Jerry was left there on the field. He was brought to consciousness by something cool moving over his face. He opened his eyes and found one of the Red Cross dogs licking his face. And then he saw the white mark on the dog's forehead. It was his tramp dog.

The dog had also recognized his friend. Jerry found that on the dog's blanket was the sign of the German Red Cross. But the dog, instead of betraying him, lay quietly at his side. In the morning help arrived, and they were carried back to the French hospital.

It was thought that the Germans found the dog while ransacking the Belgian village and had sent him back to one of their camps for Red Cross work. Anyway, Jerry has recovered, and his faithful comrade is in the service of France.

H. L.

THE FRENCH ARMY DOGS

In a recently published book, "For France," written by Captain A. J. Dawson, and illustrated by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather (Hodder and Stoughton), there is an excellent account of "The Dogs of War" in connection with the French army. The author tells us:

"Every French army corps has its completely organized, fully staffed and equipped camps of dogs, administered like any other recognized arm of the service. This impressed me as being typical of French thoroughness in this war.

"The dog camps consist of huts, as in the case of the men's camps; but there is no front wall to these huts, and along the inside of the huts are neat kennels, all numbered, and looking like miniature stalls in stables, except that each is separately roofed. The dogs have their drill, parade and manoeuvring grounds, just as soldiers have; their administrative center or orderly room; their cook-house, dressing station and hospital, supply and equipment store, and all the usual accessories, with the possible exception of the canteen. I would not suggest that the war dogs of France are total abstainers in the matter of alcohol, but I fancy excessive drinking is unknown among them, and that it is the rarest thing in the world for any of them to overstay their passes or wander out of bounds.

"With these four-footed fighters, as with their masters, the first lesson to be learned is that of implicit obedience. They are spared the monotony of squad and section drill, and may turn to the right or left in one, two or three motions, according as the fancy strikes them and convenience dictates. But they very emphatically have to learn, and at once, the meaning of 'Attention!' and the

absolute necessity of adhering rigidly to that state when ordered thereto, until the 'Dismiss!' or 'Stand Easy!' is given.

"Perhaps the very first lesson the French war dog has to learn is that of obedience to the simple order: 'Still!' or 'Stay there!' At first, it is merely to sit still at his commander's feet; but before the day is out he will learn to sit still also while his instructor walks away across the drill ground. Having acquired a reliable measure of proficiency in this, the dog really has learned a good deal, and is entitled to the beginnings of a military swagger, which he forthwith introduces into his gait and general deportment. He begins then to think a good deal of himself; though in reality he probably has acquired a good deal more than he knows or can comprehend.

"There are various grades to be passed through in sentry work alone by the French war dog, apart from the other soldierly duties he learns to perform.

"There is Red Cross training to be done, too; and the dog who has mastered this will scour the country in quest of recumbent men. If they can send a message by him, well and good; but, failing that, he will snatch the cap from such a man's head or any loose thing that lies about him, and go racing back to his headquarters with that, ready to guide a stretcher-bearer to the spot at which he found it.

"They are real soldiers, these war dogs of France; cheering and enduring in their work; jolly and sportive in their leisure; and devoted body, soul and spirit to the officers and men who train and lead and direct them."

FIREMEN RESCUE CAT

Not long ago a big gray cat—in a spirit of adventure, with suicidal intent or suffering from dementia—climbed at the top of a very tall tree on the property of Mrs. Henry Boyd of Prospect Avenue, where it became so panic-stricken at the dizzy height that it could not "come back" as did the famous cat in the topical song.

All night long puss held to her high perch, like a shipwrecked mariner clinging to the top-most mast, crying piteously from fright and cold. In the morning, Mrs. Boyd, solicitous for the cat's welfare quite as much for her own peace of mind, reported the case of poor Puss to Miss Ruth Ewing—always a champion of unfortunate children and animals. Miss Ewing appealed to the Fire Department and received its immediate co-operation. Within ten minutes, with the promptness and efficiency characteristic of the Department, Firemen Fred Botker and Raymond Otzel had reached the scene and effected a rescue. From the top of the third ladder, one of the men coaxed the cat to climb on to his coat sleeve, and, after winning her confidence, carried her seventy feet below to safety.

After Mrs. Boyd had given "first aid" to the unfortunate tabby—in the way of milk and meat as an antidote for the exhausting vigil, the firemen carried the cat back with them to the Engine House where she was promptly installed as "Mascot" and has already indicated her willingness to "do her bit" at the sight of the first mouse.

Three cheers for the firemen who thought it not beneath their dignity in public service to expend time, energy, courage and skill in behalf of a mere cat! Men of that degree of humaneness will not be unmindful of any of the ministrations of life. It may be of interest in this connection and at a time when so much has been said about banishing cats in favor of more birds, to state that the Government has decided that cats are quite as valuable as birds in maintaining the balance of Nature—as catchers of rats and mice and preventers of depredations of these rodents; and that within the last ten days it has asked that a shipment of 1000 cats be sent from the United States to France for use in the trenches to prevent a threatened plague of rats.—Highland Park Press.

CAT AND SNAKE PALS

Los Angeles, Cal.—One of the most novel friendships ever known is creating wide interest in Pomona and the surrounding vicinity. It is the friendship of a small black cat and a large black garden snake on the ranch of George Warner.

SOME RECENT CASES IN COURT

A woman made complaint of her husband for drunkenness and failure to support her and their two children, six and three years of age.

Through Humane Officer Nolan's investigation so much evidence of the man's shameful neglect and cruel abuse of his wife came to light that a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

When the case came to trial the wife testified that she had not been properly supported for over two years even though her husband earned \$21.00 per week; that he came home drunk most of the time, and that if it had not been for her sisters she and the children would have suffered for lack of food and clothing.

On the strength of all the evidence to substantiate the charges made against the man, Judge Sullivan fined him \$150.00 and costs and sent him to the House of Correction to work out the fine.

As the wife's sisters and a brother-in-law offered to take good care of her and the children, the arrangement for them to live together was happily made.

Records 74, Case 736.

A man was arrested on complaint of his wife for brutally beating and kicking her. She appealed to the Society for help and it sent Humane Officer Nolan to represent her in court. The case was called for trial in the Stock Yards Police Court before Judge Hayes. It developed that this was the third time defendant had been under arrest—twice for beating his wife and once for cruelly whipping his little boy, for which latter offense Judge Barassa had fined him \$100.00. The records showed that the Humane Society, with Humane Officer McDonough as its acting agent, had handled the case of the boy at that time.

After Judge Hayes had heard the evidence in the present case, he fined defendant \$200.00 and costs. As the wife feared her husband might do her and the children injury out of revenge, the Court committed him to the House of Correction to work out the fine. In the meantime the wife and her four children are living with her parents, who are very kind to them. Record 74: Case 562.

A citizen of Detroit asked Officer Daly of the Harrison street station to arrest a man whose horse was stalled with an overload of scrap iron. Humane Officer McDonough was called. He had the loaded wagon put on a scale and found that it weighed 6,100 pounds. When this fact, together with other evidence, was presented at the trial of the case, the Judge found defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$16.50, which was paid. The Judge asked the Society to keep watch of the iron company that employed defendant to see if it made a practice of sending out overloaded wagons.

Record 114; Case 257.

Overloading horses is not only an offense against the hard-working horse but a violation of law, against which this Society is waging a campaign.

A recent case in point was one in which the complainant, a soldier in the United States Army, had a man arrested for driving a team of horses that was struggling to pull a wagon heavily loaded with pork. When Humane Officer McDonough was called to investigate the case, he found that the horses were drawing 7,500 pounds.

At the trial the following day at the Desplains street police court, Judge Trude found the driver guilty and fined him \$3, which was paid.

Record 114; Case 214.

When Police Officer Dineen arrested a drunken man whose reckless driving had caused an accident in which the horse he was driving received a severe cut on the shoulder, the man refused to give his name or that of the owner of the horse, and fought the officer all the way to the police station. A second officer came to the assistance of the first, and the man was booked on two charges—disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. By tracing the number of the wheel tax license tag, found on the harness, through the City License Department, the owner of the horse was located.

The Society was asked to take charge of the case, and Humane Officer Nolan and Dr. McEvers (veterinary) went at once to examine the horse. They found the animal suffering from a deep cut fully ten inches long across one shoulder, which the animal had received in a collision with a motor truck. About this time the owner of the horse arrived on the scene and was surprised to find the condition his horse was in. He stated that he had given the driver (whose name he revealed) the sum of \$6.00 with which to buy some barrels, and that it was evident the money had been spent for drink instead. After examining the wound on the horse's shoulder, the owner asked the veterinary to sew it up and treat the animal until well. Owner sent for another driver to come and lead the horse to its barn.

The case was tried the following day before Judge Hayes, who fined the driver \$10.00 and costs. Not having the money with which to pay the fine, he was sent to the bridewell to work it out. Record 113; Case 546.

Officer Granger notified the Humane Society that a horse was stalled at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue. Humane Officer McDonough found the horse in question—a gray attached to a large wagon loaded with boxes. The officer notified the driver's employer to send another and larger horse to haul the load. A summons was given to the driver to appear in court the next day.

At the trial in the Harrison police court, Judge Newcomer, after hearing the evidence, continued the case, issuing a warrant for the arrest of the shipping clerk, who, it was shown, was equally responsible for the overloading of the horse.

When the case was called again, both prisoners were found guilty and fined \$5 and costs each, amounting to \$26.50.

Record 114; Case 339.

Lieutenant Rank of the Stock Yards police station arrested a drunken man for cruel abuse of his horses. One of the team he was driving fell on the street and he whipped and kicked the animal in trying to get him up.

Judge Sullivan heard the evidence in the case, and fined the driver \$5 and costs—\$11 in all—which was paid.

Record 114; Case 334.

A man was placed under arrest for beating and otherwise abusing his wife. He was an old offender. Humane Officer McDonough took charge of the case. Judge Barassa found the prisoner guilty and fined him \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$32.50. As he was unable to pay the fine, he was sent to the House of Correction. Record 74; Case 633.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
PERSONNEL FOR 1918-1919

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

APRIL, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



PORTRAIT OF MRS. ROBIN—THE HOME GUARD

Photograph by L. J. Shalkham

HUMANE ADVOCATE

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No. 6

SOME PHASES OF THE NON-SUPPORT LAWS OF OHIO

By EUGENE MORGAN, Columbus, Ohio

Ohio is well supplied with laws enacted for the purpose of compelling parents to support their children properly, there being no fewer than three such laws on the statute books of our state.

Section 13,008, General Code, provides:

"Whoever, being the father, or when charged by law with the maintenance thereof, the mother of a legitimate or illegitimate child under sixteen years of age, living in this state, being able by reason of property, or by labor or earnings, to provide such child with necessary or proper home, care, food and clothing, neglects or refuses so to do, shall be imprisoned in a jail or workhouse at hard labor not less than six months nor more than one year, or in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years."

Section 12,970, General Code, provides a penalty of a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or imprisonment of not more than six months or both.

Section 1,655, General Code, known as the Juvenile Court Law, provides a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment of not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both.

Venue

One of the difficult matters in the prosecution of non-support cases is that of fixing the venue—that is, the place where the offense is committed. Generally speaking, it is a fundamental rule of criminal procedure that one who commits a crime is answerable therefor only in the

jurisdiction where the crime is committed, and in all criminal prosecutions, in the absence of statutory provisions to the contrary, venue must be laid as in the county of the offense, and it must be proved as laid. (State vs. Dangler, 74 O. S., page 51.)

This rule was found to work hardship in non-support cases, as, for instance, before our law was amended, as hereinafter stated, the father could provide for his children while living in the same county as they, and then could go to some other county away from his children and fail to provide during the time he was in the latter county, and the offense would then be committed in the new county where the parent was living at the time, and the prosecution must be had in the latter county. This made it both expensive and difficult for the mother or person having custody of the children, to pursue the recreant parent to some other county. In order to obviate this difficulty, Section 13,011, General Code, was passed, which provides that the offense shall be held to have been committed in the county where the children may be at the time such complaint is made. This was such an unusual departure from the general rule of law that one court went so far as to hold the provision unconstitutional and void, being repugnant to Article 1, Section 10, Constitution of Ohio. This was the case of *Exparte Kenneath Wyant* before the

Court of Insolvency, Hamilton County, reported in 8 N. P. (N. S.), page 207. This unfavorable holding of an inferior court, however, was of short duration, and the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of State vs. Sanner, 81 O. S., page 393, found the law constitutional and held:

"As to some crimes, the physical presence of the accused, at the place where the crime is committed, is not essential to his guilt. A parent may be guilty of the crime of failing to provide for his minor children, defined by the Act entitled 'An Act to Compel Parents to Maintain Their Children,' passed April 28, 1908, (99 Ohio Laws 228, now Section 13,008, G. C.), although he is a resident of another state during the time laid in the indictment, and the venue of the crime is in the county where the child is when the complaint is made."

Our law further provides that citizenship once acquired in the state by a parent continues until the child has arrived at the age of 16 years, provided such child so long continues to live in this state. (G. C., Sec. 13,021.)

It is then apparent that as a general principle, citizenship in Ohio must be acquired before a parent can be returned to this state for prosecution for non-support, even though the child may be a resident of Ohio. There might be an exception to this general rule, however, where the father has brought or compelled his children to come into Ohio and then abandoned them, or that having been brought into this state by others, even against his will, they were then abandoned and permitted to become homeless and unprovided for. (In re Poage, 87 O. S., page 85.)

There is a certain indefinable principle called comity of states whereby full faith and credit are supposed to be given to the laws, etc., of other states. In at least two of our states, however, namely, Indiana and Massachusetts, we have found this so-called comity to fail to work in cases

where parents were charged with non-support during the time they were not physically present in Ohio. All of the necessary elements of the offense as laid down by the General Code and the Supreme Court of Ohio were present, but notwithstanding all this, these states held that a man in Indiana or Massachusetts can not, under any circumstances, commit an offense in Ohio, during the time he is absent from Ohio, law or no law, court decision or no court decision.

What Constitutes the Offense

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no court in our state has defined just exactly what constitutes the offense of non-support. One section of our code (12,970) reads, "Whoever, having the control of or being the parent or guardian of a child, willfully, unlawfully or negligently fails to furnish the necessary and proper food, clothing and shelter, shall be fined, etc." Of course, where the parent has furnished nothing for his children for a definite period, it is an easy matter to establish the offense, but where there has been a partial provision, though inadequate, the question becomes more difficult of solution as to the line of demarcation between what constitutes necessary and proper food, clothing and shelter under the law, and what falls short of that requirement. Of course, each case depends upon its own particular fact, together with the viewpoint of the judge before whom the case is heard. As to what constitutes guilt rests largely in the discretion of the trial judge, and judicial discretion is sometimes a variable quantity. The question of how long the failure to provide should continue in order to constitute the offense is somewhat difficult of solution. However, our Juvenile Court law (Sec. 1655, G. C.) provides that "each day of such failure, neglect or

refusal shall constitute a separate offense." Unless the case was an unusual flagrant violation of the law, I would hesitate to prosecute a case where the failure or neglect had extended over one day only. It requires no little skill, experience and judgment on the part of the agent or attorney to weigh the facts properly, and to decide when, from the facts presented, an offense has been committed.

Separation or Divorce

Another question which has caused more or less discussion is as to the status of a child where there has been an agreement of separation or divorce. Every once in a while some attorney bobs up serenely and objects to the prosecution of a parent on a criminal charge because a divorce case is pending or because an order has been made relative to alimony or support of a child in a divorce or alimony proceeding in the common pleas court.

It seems difficult for some attorneys to differentiate between the status of the parties as between themselves and children, as fixed in a divorce or alimony case, and the status or relation of the father to the state. In the case of *Bowen vs. State*, 56 O. S., page 235, it is held:

"It is not a defense to a prosecution under the Act of April 16, 1890 (now Sec. 13,008, G. C.), that an agreement of separation was entered into between the accused and his wife, by which the latter who was given the custody of their minor children, agreed for a valuable consideration to furnish them all proper support, and that after the mother became unable to support the children, the accused offered to support them if she would surrender their custody to him, which she refused to do."

In the case of *Schuman vs. State*, 9 Ohio Dec., page 513, it is held:

"A decree for alimony secured by a wife does not relieve the husband of the duty of supporting his minor children, nor exempt him upon failure to support

such children, from prosecution under Sec. 3140-2 (now Sec. 13,008 G. C.). The design of Section 3140-2 R. S., is to enforce the fulfillment of the father's duty to the public, and the duty that he owes the public of saving it from the expense of supporting his children is a personal and continuing duty, and if he omits this duty, he must answer to the state for such omission notwithstanding the status that may have been theretofore fixed between himself, the mother and the child."

There is absolutely no conflict of jurisdiction between the prosecution of a parent for failure to provide under some one of the three sections of the code making it an offense, and a pending divorce case, although attorneys frequently attempt to maintain that there is, and even some courts wobble just a little on this proposition. Of course, if the court in a divorce or alimony proceeding has made an order for support of children and the father has fully complied with same he would not be subject to prosecution for non-support.

Demand

Because our felony statute uses the words "neglects or refuses so to do" in defining the offense of failure to provide, many attorneys contend that a demand on the parent to fulfill his legal duty to his children, followed by a refusal on his part, if necessary before a prosecution can be had. The Supreme Court of Ohio thinks differently, and in the case of the *State vs. Teal*, 77 O. S., page 77, it is held:

"In a prosecution under Section 3140-2, Revised Statutes (now 13,008, G. C.), against a father for failure to support his child, he being able to do so, it is not necessary for the state to prove that a demand was made upon the father for the performance of the duty enjoined by the statute."

In the case of *Moore vs. State*, 18 O. Cir. Court Report (N. S.), page 482, it is held:

"A father is bound at his peril to know when his minor children need further provision for their home, care, food or clothing, and to see that such provision, when needed is made, if he is able to make it, and it is no defense in an action for neglecting minor children, that the father did not have notice from the mother or person having custody of the children that they required his assistance."

Illegitimate Children

The question of the support of illegitimate children has been the source of considerable litigation, and our Supreme Court has been called upon at different times to pass on various phases of the same.

Section 13,008, G. C., is the only one of the three sections that specifically mentions illegitimate children, and it reads:

"Whoever being the father, or when charged by law with the maintenance thereof, the mother of a legitimate or illegitimate child under sixteen years of age, etc."

For this reason some attorneys have contended that this was the only section under which the parent of an illegitimate child could be prosecuted for non-support.

In the case of *State vs. Bone*, a prosecution for non-support of an illegitimate child, decided by the Court of Appeals for Hamilton County, reported in Vol. 25, Cir. Court (N. S.), page 44, Judge Jones thus succinctly states the law to be "there can be no question but that the father could have been prosecuted under either Section 12,970 or Section 13,008, General Code."

Another contention which is frequently met is that it is first necessary to establish the parentage of the child by a bastardy proceeding. Our Supreme Court has passed on different phases of this question several

times. Nearly twenty years ago in the case of *Gee vs. State*, 60 O. S., page 485, the Supreme Court held that a record of bastardy proceedings in which the defendant was adjudged to be the reputed father, was not admissible in evidence in a prosecution for failure to provide, for the reason that such record is not competent under the general rule that in a criminal proceeding the record of a civil action can not be introduced to establish the facts on which it was rendered. In a civil case a verdict may be rendered upon a mere preponderance of the evidence, but in a criminal case, the evidence must show the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. In the case of *Ogg vs. State*, 73 O. S., 59, the Court holds that in an indictment for failure to provide, it is not necessary to allege in the indictment that the defendant had been adjudged the reputed father of the child in a previous proceeding in bastardy, and that evidence of such former adjudication is not necessary to a valid conviction.

The mere pendency of a bastardy proceeding is no bar to the prosecution for failure to provide as was held in the case of *State vs. Veres*, 75 O. S., page 138.

But if there has been a complete adjudication, and all provisions of the law complied with, then there is a different holding, and in the case of *McKelvy vs. State*, 87 O. S., page 1, it was held that "where a bastardy proceeding has been compromised under and in full accordance with Section 12,114, General Code, of Ohio, and all the provisions of the compromise have been complied with and carried out by the defendant,

this constitutes a complete bar to a subsequent proceedings against him under either Section 13008 or Section 12970, G. C., for failure to support his same illegitimate child."

Payment When Defendant Is Confined in Prison

One of the most salutary features of our law, and one that has greatly aided our Humane Societies in compelling parents to provide for their children, is the one that provides that if the parent is convicted and sentenced to the workhouse (1656 G. C., 12,970-1 G. C.), or to the penitentiary (13,019 G. C.), there shall be paid the sum of 50 cents per day for the maintenance of the child, for each day such parent is so confined.

It is true that 50 cents per day is not a very large sum, but it helps to provide for the unfortunate child, and better still it helps to impress upon the mind of the delinquent father that it is up to him to support his child either on the inside or outside of the workhouse, and in a majority of cases, he prefers the opportunity of fulfilling his duty on the outside. Prior to the passage of this law when a parent had received a suspended sentence and had failed to comply with the terms of the suspension, we sometimes were told, "Well, enforce the sentence and send me to the workhouse and you get nothing." But now we can say, "If you go to the workhouse, your child will receive 50 cents per day for every day you are confined there." I assure you there are not many parents who crave an opportunity to serve a sentence in the workhouse under those conditions.

Efficient Law

Although our laws for the protection of children admittedly have reached a high degree of efficiency it must be borne in mind that no law

has yet been evolved by the wisdom of man that is self-enforcing. A law may be ever so effective or comprehensive in its scope yet, unless there is some power back of such law to enforce it properly that law will remain a mere dead letter upon the statute books of the state. Fortunately are we indeed that in the Commonwealth of Ohio there are a number of effective organizations in the shape of Humane Societies that make it their special business to put into active effect the non-support laws of the state. During the past year the Humane Societies located in Cincinnati, Youngstown, Dayton, Akron and Columbus alone have prosecuted no fewer than 1,095 non-support cases and have gone out of the state and brought back for prosecution 88 delinquent fathers.

We feel that our state is well entitled to the comment of Mr. W. H. Baldwin of Washington, D. C., in his address on "The Present Status of Family Desertion and Non-support Laws," delivered before the National Conference of Charities in Boston in which he stated:

"In no state is the problem of non-support and desertion dealt with more effectively than in Ohio, where the laws have been carefully developed during an experience of many years. The strong Humane Societies, which have charge of the matter in the different cities, have been energetic in developing laws under which they can make their prosecutions effective, and they have a state organization which not only enables them to secure united and well-considered action but also to head off the sporadic and ill-considered impulses to improve the law which have left their mark upon so many statutes, especially those relating to desertion and non-support."

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

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APRIL, 1918

MULES DO VALIANT SERVICE

A victory for mule-power over motor-power was established in an endurance test in 1912 in a march between Dubuque, Iowa, and Sparta, Wisconsin. The mule teams and automobiles loaded with provisions and supplies started off from the same point at the same time but contrary to expectations, the mules came down the "home stretch" half an hour before the autos hove in sight. Since that time no one (in the army, at least) has challenged the mule's supremacy as a practical factor in the world's work either in time of peace or war.

Time was when the mule drew the chariots of cardinals and other dignitaries and was the chosen playmate of young royalty but from that position of prominence he came to be regarded as a day laborer in the field of agriculture with no reward but hard work and made the object of ridicule and butt of jokes in the comic sheets. Now, once again, he has come into his own. After hauling a dirt cart all around the world, toiling in the coal mines, working on the farms and in the cotton fields, and serving in the Army, he finds himself scaling the heights of public favor.

His pluck, patience, endurance, versatility and common sense have won for him the high esteem of the

masses; and his fine courage, honest toil and splendid service have made him a hero of the war. He is the most valued and sought after creature in the animal kingdom at the present time. The war is largely responsible, and despite the advent of automobiles, farm tractors and other ingenious machinery designed to take his place, the increasing demand for him would indicate that he has nothing to fear from his mechanical rivals. In fact, a team of strong, sound mules hitched to an army wagon is the most reliable "horseless carriage" we have in the market. Such a team costs from \$650 to \$800 today—the highest value ever placed on mules in the history of the world.

Before the United States entered into the war, French, English and Italian buyers had bought and shipped thousands of American mules to the battlefields of Europe. They offered big prices and purchased freely. Then the United States became interested in buying mules on her own account, and is still buying in large quantities.

The call to the farmers to redouble their energies in producing enough foodstuffs to feed the world naturally called for more mules, for farming is slow work without an adequate number of mules to do hauling, plowing, harrowing and harvesting. The fuel crisis and the speeding up of the coal mines of the country also increased the demand for mules, for thousands of the little fellows are used to draw the small cars used inside the mines, while others are used on the surface. The growing of cotton, which is another crop of which a largely increased yield is urged, requires many mules.

All these things made an abnormal demand upon a supply already depleted by the demands from the European countries.

OTHER COUNTIES HEARD FROM

The Peoria Humane Society, Dr. Arthur M. Little, president, held its regular monthly meeting April 4th, in the city hall. Reports were read on the work being done and plans outlined for future activities. Mrs. J. C. Powers is treasurer and Mrs. T. A. Grier, the secretary of this society.

The Rock Island County Humane Society had its regular meeting on April 8th. Routine business was transacted and discussions on various matters pertaining to the work were had. Humane Officer H. H. Robb reported that during the past month nine small boys had been found on the streets late at night and taken to their homes; 4 complaints of cruelty had been received; 17 horses examined; 2 animals destroyed.

The Quincy Humane Society held a quarterly meeting on April 2nd. President J. W. Brown was in the chair, and there were present Mrs. E. K. Sweet, Mrs. Margaret Dick, Miss Ella Randall, Mr. George F. Miller, besides the officers of the Society. Mr. J. H. Best, treasurer, reported that receipts for the month just ended were \$673.01; disbursements, \$371.77, and that there still remained in the treasury after all expenses had been paid, \$301.24. Hon. Fred G. Wolfe, secretary and attorney for the Society, made a report covering a number of interesting points, of which we regret we have no detailed statement. Through the death of Miss Louise Maertz a vacancy was created on the Board of Directors, and Miss Lida R. Henry, superintendent of the Anna Brown Home for the Aged, was elected to fill this place. Humane Officer Fowley read the following report of work for the quarter, ending March 31, 1918:

REPORT

Arrests for cruelty to animals, 2; for witnessing a cock fight, 40.

Animals taken out of dangerous places, 2; got homes for, 2; got better care for, 84.

Boys reprimanded for shooting at birds, 6.

Children taken out of dangerous places, 11.

Dairies inspected, 10.

Destitute cases investigated and assistance obtained, 5.

Employment obtained for men, 5.

Fathers required to support their families, 3.

Movers and traders ordered out of county, 3.

Parties required to pick up nails, glass, etc., in alleys, 1.

Owners of animals required to get pads for horses, 1; required to feed and give better care, 12; required to take animals out of work, 15; required to get blankets for, 21; required to have horses shod, 2.

Teamsters reprimanded for overloading, 14; for jerking animals, 6; for fast driving, 7; requested to drive slower with heavy loads, 21; required to lengthen check rein, 3.

Streets assisted in cleaning snow to make hauling better, 2.

Visits made to pool rooms, 5.

JOHN FOWLEY,
Humane Officer.

In a letter received some time ago from Mr. Wolfe, he tells of an unusual exhibition of intelligence on the part of a sick horse, that came under his personal observation, and we publish the letter in this connection so that our readers may associate this "animal interest story" with the Quincy work.

Quincy, Ill.

Miss Ruth Ewing,
1145 S. Wabash avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Ewing:

Mr. C. W. Breitweiser is engaged in the transfer business and is the proprietor of the Quincy Transfer Company, and in the course of his work uses a great many horses. A few weeks ago an unusual occurrence happened which I think is worthy of notice, so I am writing you the circumstances. Mr. Breitweiser and also Dr. Pottle tell the story and both of them are very reliable men, so there is no question but what the facts as represented are true.

Mr. Breitweiser had a certain horse in his stable for about seven or eight years. The horse has always been well cared for and very intelligent. Four or five weeks ago before the act in question this horse became sick and was taken to the stable of Dr. Pottle, a veterinary, and the doctor prescribed for the horse and it was taken back to its own stable. Sometime afterwards the horse became sick again and grew worse and was placed on a lot outside of the barn. It broke down the fence around the lot and of his own accord went back to the stable of Dr. Pottle. Dr. Pottle saw the condition of the horse and immediately tried to relieve its suffering, but within a few minutes after the horse arrived it died.

This strikes me as being a very unusual thing, and I notice such articles in our Advocate, and I thought it might be of interest to you and some of our humane friends. Very truly yours,

Quincy Humane Society,

FRED G. WOLFE, Sec'y.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1917, McDONOUGH COUNTY ORPHANAGE

The sixth annual meeting of the board of directors of McDonough County Orphanage was held Feb. 1st, in the assembly room of the Union National bank at which time a full report of the year's work was read. The past year 87 children have been cared for, 21 have been dismissed to parents or relatives and 3 have been placed in good homes. One child died, Dec. 28, 1917. Sixty-five children are in the orphanage at present. There has been very little illness at the home the past year, although it was quarantined nearly eight weeks.

Resolutions of respect were drawn for the late Dr. D. S. Adams, who passed away last year, who was president for four years and vice president at the time of his death. He was one of the leaders in organizing the McDonough County Orphanage, volunteering his service to this institution in any way possible, and his memory will always live in the Home for his noble service rendered.

Dr. Frank S. Russell, Orphanage physician, who volunteered to fill the place made vacant by the death of Dr. D. S. Adams, reports the Orphanage greatly in need of sufficient room to care for the sick. In such institutions the state requires segregation in all cases of sickness which is most impossible with the present crowded condition of McDonough County Orphanage. Seeing the great need of medicine and a medicine cabinet, at holiday time, the doctor secured the columns of Macomb's leading newspaper for the raising of a fund to which fourteen subscriptions were made by interested citizens including one from Holmes Hospital and another from Ebenezer Church.

Money paid out during 1917—

Light	\$ 208.48
Books	18.00
Lumber	8.25
Rost & Parson	57.73
Milk	135.60
Bread	800.46
Coal	196.10
Chemical Co.	52.40
Drugs	97.25
Carpentering and roofing.....	131.65
Dry Goods	171.96
Shoes and clothing.....	364.51
Shoe repairing	46.85
Help	1,266.90
Groceries	2,713.42
Produce	208.72
Furniture	23.75
Hoover Manf'g Co.....	15.75
Total	\$6,517.88

Received as reported during

1917	\$6,615.54
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1918....	\$ 97.66
R. Isaac Empey, Treasurer McDonough County Orphanage.	

President—John Graves.

Vice President—Stephen Blackstone.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. Stocker.

Secretary—Rose B. Jolly.

Matron—Josie M. Westfall.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

ROCHELLE RED STAR

Rochelle now has a "Red Star" as well as a "Red Cross" organization. Mrs. James C. Fesler, a well known humanitarian through the state, is responsible for the "Red Star." It was on December 7th, 1918 Mrs. Fesler called the pupils of the Rochelle public schools together after she had fully explained the nature of the work in a talk before the pupils of the 6th and 7th grade, and as a result Mrs. Fesler was chosen President, and Virginia Kittler, Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided to devote their time to making bandages for the sick and injured army horses at the front. Mrs. Fesler fully believes in humane education in the public school. It was she who awarded numerous prizes at different times for the best essay on Humane Education written by pupils. A rush order for bandages was sent in from Remount Station, Camp Grant, near Rockford, Illinois, where over six thousand horses are stationed. Besides being able to fill the order for four hundred, they are planning on making an early shipment of five hundred to the "American Red Star Animal Relief," located at Albany, N. Y., who will forward them to the front. Most of these bandages are made of old material solicited from citizens and the boys as well as the girls all try to do their bit for the good cause.

A CITY BAT-ROOST

An interesting civic activity of San Antonio, Texas, says the Literary Digest, is the housing and protection of the domestic bat. Dr. C. A. Campbell, a health official of that city, declares that the bat is an enemy to mosquitoes and other pests and a reliable aid to the city's fighters against malaria. The town has made the destruction of the bat a civic misdemeanor, and has further



encouraged the little animals by providing a large bat-roost in one of the suburbs. The roost resembles a dismounted cupola. It stands on high posts, and the bats are protected from daylight by shutters.

While San Antonio may claim the distinction of possessing the first bat-roost, its action hardly can be considered to be a fad, for the decision of the city came only after one of its physicians had experimented many years. Dr. Campbell discovered that the bat destroyed the malarial mosquito and followed his discovery with a series of tests. His experiments not only convinced

San Antonio but attracted the attention of Col. Gorgas of Panama fame, who recommends bat protection in all cases of malarial work.

—Youth's Companion.

SOUNDS THAT ANIMALS MAKE

The little item that The Companion published recently, concerning the ability of animals to make real consonantal sounds has interested a number of our readers to the point of writing us about it. A cow, says one of our correspondents, will use the consonantal sound m-m-m-m when she warns her calf to lie low and keep quiet. When she means that, she pitches the m-m-m-m low. When she wants the calf to come, and come running, she raises the pitch a good half octave or more; and bossy loses no time in his race for mother. I have tested that on a cow that had hidden her calf among the spikenard stalks and bushes in Minnesota.

When the cow is lowing merely because she is lonesome, she stretches her neck, opens her mouth, and her voice comes out in a mighty mau-uh, au-uh, au-uh!—a hard sound to put into print. She gives only the m sound with the first call for company, and the uh is like the accidental sound that some singers make after a sustained note. It indicates, I suppose, an empty pair of lungs reaching for air.

An old ewe will call her lamb m-m-m-aah, with a spasmodic action of the throat that chops the a sound into sections. She often begins her call with the closed-mouth m sound and holds it long. An old buck uses the m-m-m noise very freely at all times.

A crow neither says caw nor aw nor a-a-aw nor ca-a-aw. He says ah! with a trilled r effect in the middle and the vowel drawn out to a good length. He changes pitch and intonation; he trills a vowel in his throat in subdued tones, or rolls it

out so it can be heard half a mile. In that way he makes himself understood by the other nest robbers.

A dog uses only one consonant and that is the rolling r. Listen to your dog when he is mad, and you will detect the r readily enough. There is a hint of gh with it then, not quite complete, but enough to make you think of it. One hardly cares to ask a further demonstration after he has heard the r sound with gh hovering in the atmosphere.

When pussy opens her mouth wide, lays her ears tight to her skull and says, "Thskuh!" while her tail looks like a chimney cleaner, there is surely more than a little consonantal sound.

The old mare who is snuggling her colt close to her side uses the h sound repeatedly. In the little huh-huh-huh that she makes with closed mouth the h obtrudes itself plainly. Without the h it becomes staccato and harsh; with it the call is smooth and mellifluous. No one can give a true imitation without using the sound of h.

"ANCHORING" THE CAMEL

Because of its peculiar swaying motion in walking, the camel has been called the "ship of the desert." This title may also have some reference to the extreme stupidity and passivity of the animal, which submits to great loads, which it will often carry for days at a time without stopping for food or drink, with no more urging than a ship would require from the hands of its pilot, says the Popular Science Monthly for December.

The manner in which the drivers hobble the camels when they stop for a rest is interesting. They do not depend upon stakes driven in the deep, yielding sand, but simply double back and tie one of the forelegs of the animal, so that it can lie down or rise up, but can not move from the spot.

RATHER INDEFINITE

"You say you had a letter from your soldier son and that he said an army mule kicked him?"

"Yes."

"Where did the mule kick him?"

"Somewhere in France." — Florida Times-Union.

SOME RECENT CASES IN COURT

Through Police Marshal Williams of Highwood, Ill., the Society learned of a case of a young married woman whose husband cruelly abused her and failed to provide any support.

The evidence showed that the couple had been married little more than six months; that during that time the husband had earned only \$20.00, refusing to work and drawing upon his wife's savings (which she had accumulated before her marriage) for their support; and that the only thing he had given her was abusive treatment. He finally ordered her to go to her brother in Chicago to live, but told her to call at his (the husband's) home, where he was being sheltered and boarded, to get her clothes and belongings. When the wife appeared at the mother-in-law's for that purpose, her husband locked her in a room and brutally beat her.

The Humane Society was notified and sent Humane Officer McDonough to investigate and take charge of the case. He advised the wife to swear to a complaint for the arrest of her husband for assault and battery, which she did. The case was called before Judge Smith in Highland Park, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the husband \$50.00 and costs—amounting to \$60.00. A mittimus was issued and the prisoner taken to the county jail at Waukegan, Ill.

Record 75; Case 46.

Humane Officer Nolan represented the Society in assisting a woman in prosecuting a man who shot and killed her pet dog. Complainant's sister-in-law, who was an eye-witness to the shooting, said the dog did not attack the man, but was deliberately shot by him in the alley back of the owner's house, and that fortunately the dog did not linger in a suffering condition, but died at once.

As the dog's death was practically instantaneous and no suffering could be proved, a cruelty charge could not be made, but the man was arrested on a complaint of discharging firearms inside the city limits. Judge Sullivan, at the Englewood Police Court, heard all the evidence, and, after delivering a ringing reprimand, fined the prisoner \$11.00, which was paid.

Record 114; Case 513.

A woman made complaint that her husband got drunk, neglected her and her seven children, and was extremely abusive in his language and treatment. She stated that he was a sausage-maker and earned a good living; that he ate his meals with his family, providing plenty of food for them all, but slept and spent all his spare time at the home of his mother.

Humane Officer McDonough interviewed the wife and examined the house where she lived, which he found overrun with vermin and in a shocking condition of filth. A brother of the man in question told the officer that the couple had been taken into the Court of Domestic Relations on several previous occasions; that there was fault on both sides, but that he could not blame his brother for spending most of his time away from home, as the house was so dirty that it was unfit for habitation.

When the husband called at the Society's office a few days later, he was neat and clean in appearance. When questioned, he denied the charges of abuse, neglect and drunkenness, saying that while it was true that he refused to sleep at home in its present condition, that he would willingly move to another flat, buy new furniture, and start all over again, if his wife would promise to keep the place clean and in order. In the

meantime, the wife swore to a warrant for his arrest.

When the case came to trial in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Mahoney, he ordered defendant to pay \$10.00 per week into the Court for the care of the family, but allowed him the privilege of sleeping in a clean place.

Record 75; Case 15.

A woman made complaint that her husband seldom worked, gave little money for the support of his family and was very abusive. She said she had two little children, and that her husband had given her but \$7.00 in the last two months for the entire family to live on. The man was arrested, and Humane Officer Miller assisted complainant in prosecuting the case.

Judge LaBuy of the North Chicago Avenue Court, after hearing the evidence, fined the prisoner \$200.00 and sent him to the Bridewell for six months to work out the fine. A week later the wife accomplished his release, and he is now regularly employed and doing what is right by his family.

Record 74; Case 860.

A citizen of Wheaton, Ill., reported that cattle were starving to death on a nearby farm that was owned and operated by a Chinaman, and asked the Society to investigate the place. Humane Officer McDonough, together with Dr. Raach and Dr. Caldwell, veterinarians, drove to the farm. The emaciated bodies of two horses and a bull from which two lean and hungry dogs were tearing the stringy flesh was the ghastly sight that first met the officer's eyes. The skin had been removed from the bull and the scant flesh on the bones of all three animals showed that death had been caused by starvation. The barn, with windows and doors broken, held no feed or bedding, but was full of filth.

A silo was in fair condition, but was empty. Some fodder, thrown out on the ground and soured and moulded by the rain, was all that the remaining stock—one horse, four cows, two heifers and a calf—had to eat. These animals were gaunt and suffering for food.

The owner was arrested at once. After a conference relative to the case State's Attorney Hadley and Justice Johnston told defendant that if he would sell all the stock except one horse and one cow, which he would agree to give proper food and care, and would plead guilty to the charge brought against him and pay a fine of \$5.00 and costs, the matter would be satisfactorily settled; but if not, the case would be tried in court two weeks from that date. The Chinaman accepted the conditions, sold the stock as stipulated and paid the fine.

The Society will keep a watchful eye on the two remaining animals and see that they receive the promised care. This was not a case of malicious or intentional cruelty, but one in which innocent animals became the victims of the high cost of living (grain and hay have soared in price as much as table supplies), and the stupid mismanagement of an ignorant farmer.

Record 114; Case 574.

An appeal was made to the Society to help a woman whose husband failed to provide for her and her children, and was vile and cruelly abusive in his speech and conduct. Humane Officer Miller advised her to sign a warrant for the man's arrest, which she did. The case was called for trial in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Mahoney, who ordered the prisoner to pay \$20.00 per week into the court for the support of his family.

Record 74; Case 544.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
PERSONNEL FOR 1918-1919

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

MAY, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



MR. GEORGE NOLAN

Who passed away on May 5th, 1918, after twenty-six years of faithful and efficient service to the humane cause

HUMANE ADVOCATE

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No. 7

CO-OPERATION

The work of humanitarians, like that of any other organized movement, has been accomplished through co-operation. All that has been gained is due to the co-work of the co-workers, and all that is needed to increase the scope and quantity of the work is more co-operation.

Success in establishing a strong humane organization is practically assured if a consistent and persistent policy is pursued that will establish the following things:—

(1st) Keep all activities and practices in strict accordance with the law in view of the fact that a humane society is no more powerful than the law; and conduct the entire work in a spirit of common justice and fair play, without fear or favor, and with consideration for all.

(2nd) Confine its efforts to the specific work—the prevention of cruelty—for which the society was created, hewing to the line of its particular endeavor without dissipating time, energy and money in other branches of charity work that would only duplicate the work of other organizations and take from the efficiency of its own.

(3rd) Prosecute to the full extent of the law anyone guilty of cruelty which causes unjustifiable pain and suffering to either people or animals, being sure that the evidence is sufficient to substantiate the charge. Guard against unjust arrests and prosecutions and uncalled for interference with a person's legitimate business. Such a victim has recourse to the law for protection against the mistaken accusation of ignorant and meddling humane agents.

(4th) Have an unswerving conscience in having all testimony of humane officers and witnesses absolutely accurate and reliable, free from exaggeration and over zealousness, so that it will be unquestionably regarded as trustworthy by the Courts.

(5th) Aim to make the real work of the Society preventive rather than punitive, and apply humane education as the fundamental corrective. Go back to the violation of state

laws and city ordinances to the violation of all the laws of nature, decency and humanity. This violation comes from ignorance. Ignorance is the primal cause of cruelty. Cure ignorance with education.

(6th) Cultivate and deserve the friendship and co-operation of the Courts, State and City officials, Police and Press. Give good service and make full acknowledgment of assistance received.

(7th) Radiate a friendly spirit to the general public indicative of the interest in all humanity; and this will reflect the public interest in the work.

(8th) Do good, legitimate publicity work whenever and wherever opportunity presents. Make truthful statements of fact regarding the aim and object of the Society and the results of its operations both in and out of Court, avoiding as much as possible the personal exploitation of those engaged in the work.

(9th) Have interested, capable, paid employees, an energetic, aggressive manager, a humane and progressive president and an active board of directors to conduct the work. In small organizations, the same kind of vital energy and efficiency can be demonstrated, in less degree, with a smaller force. See that the work of supervising and financing a Society as well as the duties of inspection and correction shall not fall upon one or two devoted enthusiasts, but be divided among several workers. Earnest effort to find interested and desirable helpers will always discover them, and the same sincere effort will pave the financial way.

(10th) Employ and regularly conduct a system of soliciting memberships and contributions, which will solve the problem of indifferent financial support.

(11th) Engage all officers with reference to their fitness for such work—keen intelligence, humane instinct, good judgment and courage to act—and treat them with respect, courtesy and confidence and appreciation of their service. Any one unworthy of such treatment should be dismissed.

Guard against taking in any fanatics or cranks as members of the organization, whose inability to grasp the legal requirements in enforcing laws, poor judgment, excitability,

unreasonableness, misdirected energy and unprincipled methods of thought and conduct might disqualify them for any active service in such work. Such people are a menace to the cause and do more harm than good.

(12th) Conduct the work properly and regularly working along the line of impersonal truth and justice, and it is bound to win respect and support.

The organized movement for the prevention of cruelty had its origin in England in 1824, but it was many years before there was sufficient co-operation to establish adequate machinery to deal with cruelty in an effective manner.

The first society for animal protection organized in America was "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," incorporated in 1866, through the initiative of Henry Bergh and the co-operative support of many of the most eminent citizens of New York. In 1868, Mr. George T. Augell together with his sympathetic co-workers organized the Massachusetts Humane Society. In like manner, the Pennsylvania Society of Philadelphia and the San Francisco Society were formed in 1868. And in 1869, the Illinois Humane Society came into existence, as a result of the co-operative work of Mr. Augell, John C. Dore, Edwin Lee Brown and John G. Shortall.

The organized movement for the prevention of cruelty to children dates from the formation of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The officers of the American S. P. C. A. had been appealed to in the case of cruelty to a child.

In 1874 the officers of the American S. P. C. A. were asked to take charge of a case of flagrant cruelty involving a child. This little girl, Mary Ellen,

—now famous in humane history—had been shamefully beaten and tormented by her stepmother. To the surprise and consternation of the officers they discovered that there was no law covering her need and that their only chance for rescuing little Mary was to prosecute her case under the cruelty to animals law. Upon investigation it was discovered that there was no specific statute in New York covering her case; nevertheless, the case was successfully prosecuted under a provision of law punishing cruelty to animals.

This investigation suggested the desirability, indeed the necessity, of an organization that could do for children what the American Society was doing for animals. Mr. Bergh, Eldridge T. Gerry, John D. Wright and E. Fellows Jenkins took the initiative in creating sentiment in favor of such a movement and as a result the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was formed. Here again we have a striking example of the value of co-operation, throwing the sympathetic interest and practical help rendered by the officers of one organization in the work of establishing another. "As one flame lights another nor grows less, so kindness enkindleth kindness."

Co-operation should be the rule in every branch of humane work. Humane Societies should co-operate with each other at both long and short distance and with societies, homes and organizations of various kinds having to do with protective and welfare work, wherever it is possible to establish and maintain cordial relations.

LAWS AND CUSTOMS REGULATING THE USE OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

Prepared by Prof. Bernard J. Cigrand

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Days for Displaying the Flag

It is the accepted custom among civilians to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days:

Lincoln's Birthday.....	February 12
Washington's Birthday.....	February 22
Mothers' Day.....	Second Sunday in May
Memorial Day.....	May 30
Flag Day.....	June 14
Independence Day.....	July 4

The Continental Congress, on June 14, 1777, adopted the United States flag, the resolution reading: "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The Congress of the United States in May, 1795, added two more stripes and two more stars, fifteen in all, the additional stripes and stars to represent two new states: Vermont, admitted to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky, 1792.

On April 4, 1818, the Congress added five more stars for five new states which had been admitted, as follows: Tennessee, 1796, Ohio, 1802, Louisiana, 1812, Indiana, 1816, Mississippi, 1817. This made twenty stars. Illinois, admitted in 1818, did not receive her star on the flag until July 4, 1819. The law in 1818 also ordered that the number of stripes be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white.

Section 2 of this same law provided, "That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission." This fixed the date for the perfecting of the flag—a date that will be one hundred years passed on April 4, 1918.

Customs Concerning the Flag

Saluting the flag, by individuals and organized civic or military bodies, is an almost universal custom in every country.

In the United States Army there are prescribed rules for the salute of the flag, but such rules do not apply to civilians.

Lowering the flag to half mast—that is, putting it at or near the center of the staff—is universally recognized as a symbol of mourning. But before placing the flag at half mast it must have been raised to top of pole or staff. This is done on the forenoon of Memorial Day, or upon the death of any great statesman, or whenever officially required. At twelve o'clock, sharp, on Memorial Day the flag is raised to the top of the pole.

Pledges of allegiance to the flag, while prescribed in some counties, are unofficial by the United States, except the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Many expressions of loyalty to the flag have been used in unofficial ceremonies. One form often used are lines from Oliver W. Holmes, and read:

One flag, one land,
One heart, one hand,
One nation evermore.

Another form often used is:

The union of lakes, the union of lands,

The union of states none can sever;

The union of hearts, the union of hands,

And the Flag of our Union forever.

The following pledge, approved by the Board of Education, is used in the schools of Chicago, and in schools of many other communities:

I pledge allegiance to the American Flag, and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Usages Concerning the Flag

The following usages, sanctioned by custom and common consent, are generally accepted:

Flag raising programs may vary greatly with local circumstances. It is preferred to have a Liberty pole. Before the flag is raised there should be prayer or blessing on the flag by some minister of the Gospel, paying tribute to the emblem for its guarantee of freedom of religion and liberality of its political principles. In the actual honor of raising the flag, preference is given to military or naval men who have personally defended the flag. In the absence of such, the honor may fall to any distinguished man or woman or group selected for the honor, or a chosen group of boys and girls. The flag should be raised slowly. All men should remove their hats, placing same over left breast, and stand at attention. Music, preferably the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," or other national songs, should be played at the time. When the flag is at the top, one person, representing the entire audience, may repeat the pledge of allegiance, using the word "we" instead of the usual pronoun "I." If the audience is familiar with the pledge all should repeat it with some person acting as leader or prompter. This should be followed immediately or later, by an address relative to the American flag.

When the American flag is carried in a parade it should always precede all other flags that may be carried; and state, municipal and other subordinate flags should be at the left of the national flag. The flag should be on a staff, raised at more than 45 degrees. In memorial or funeral parade the flag may be either dipped or drooped forward, or may have a shroud tied about it as it is wrapped about the staff. In a military, naval or civic parade it is per-

missible to have, on the same staff, but lower down, a pennant denoting the character of the regiment or divisions. When a regimental flag in a parade passes, it is a mark of personal respect for men to remove their hats, and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

When a flag is placed in a window it should be so placed that it will be viewed with the starry field in the upper left hand corner, with the stripes horizontal. The person hanging the flag thus will have the stars on his right side, while to the viewer it will be on the left.

When a flag is projected from a window, on a pole, or on a wire or rope, the starry field is placed furthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street, with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the starry field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

When it is expedient it is permissible to drape a large flag with the stripes perpendicular, with the starry field at the top and to the left of the more conspicuous view. While raising or while lowering the flag it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

When a flag is made up as a badge the blue union with the stars is on the right side, and is viewed as from the left—the same position as if the flag were displayed to public view. The G. A. R. badge has it correctly displayed.

When decorating a picture with three flags the American flag goes to the top and the foreign flags on either side. If French and English flags are used the French is shown on the right side of the picture, the English on the left.

Governments have encouraged sailors and soldiers to have their na-

tional flag colored into the skin as a means of identification. But for un-enlisted persons to execute this is considered disrespectful to the flag.

The flag, or any painted or printed representation of it, should never be placed where it can be stepped upon or sat upon; or any object, especially merchandise for sale, placed upon it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind. In some states such desecrations of the flag are prohibited by statutes, and shipping or traveling in these states with such desecrations would make one liable to law.

When two flags are draped together the unions should be placed together, and not separate. One may drape the flag into many forms, but keep the union on top. Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord; or use the tri-colored cord.

In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly, except in battle, where it may wave night and day, without regard for the weather.

The flag, in times of peace, is not permitted by correct usage to float all night, except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." The War Department has ruled that during war, the American flag may float all night, if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes.

When stars are placed on the blue field, in making or painting a flag, one point of each star should point to the zenith.

The stars in the flag are always white; never gold.

When a flag is worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment no other token should ever be worn above it.

For one hour every Sunday morning every American battleship floats above the stars and stripes the sign of the cross, a white pennant with blue cross, during devotional service. This is the only occasion when any emblem may be put above the flag. The War Department has issued a rule that no object or emblem (picture or sign) of any kind shall be placed above or upon the United States flag.

The blue color in the flag, shield or bunting should invariably be at the top. This accords with the proprieties of heraldry, from which there is no appeal. If the blue in the bunting should contain stars it would emphatically indicate that the stars be on top, for if placed below, it would be equivalent to placing the flag upside down.

The shield of the United States, contrary to the popular assumption of many, does not contain stars. It has a blue "chief" at the top, and below are red and white stripes, seven white and six red, whereas on the flag there are seven red and six white ones.

Tassels are properly attached only to flags that have been in battle and returned with victory, or which have been in army and navy service, or have had, or are about to have, a memorable career. The same is true of the fringe on the flags. The chief flag, the general body-guard colors and other important standards are also given the fringe.

When a flag has become old and torn it should not be allowed to be thrown around and treated with dis-

respect, but should be burned. Such is the example and the method used by the Government in disposing of outworn flags, except that those of historic worth are encased in metal tubes, sealed and labeled.

The legal name for our emblematic cloth is "The United States Flag." Permissible terms: "The American Flag," "Our National Flag," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Old Glory" and "Flag of the Free." In the army it is called "Standard," while in the navy it is known as "Ensign."

Comparative Age of Our Flag

While the United States is the youngest among the great nations, yet her flag is one of the oldest in the world. It was adopted June 14, 1777. Other flags were adopted as follows: France, 1794; Great Britain, 1801; Spain, 1785; Italy, 1848; Sweden and Norway, 1817; Portugal, 1816; Germany, 1870; Belgium, 1831. China, Japan and the South American Republics all have more recent standards than our own.

Interpretations

Many writers and orators have ventured an interpretation or definition of the colors or tinctures in the American flag. Although these imaginary ideas express much poetic beauty and ingenuity, yet such interpretations have no official sanction.

The Continental Congress bequeathed the interpretation in the following order:

White signifies purity and innocence.

Red: Hardihood and valor.

Blue: Vigilance, perseverance and justice.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight.

O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say, does the star spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;

'Tis the star spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;

Blest with vic'try and peace, may the heav'n rescued land

Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must when our cause, it is just,

And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 South Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

MAY, 1918

Mr. George Nolan, for twenty-six years a Humane Officer of The Illinois Humane Society, passed away very suddenly on May 5, 1918. He had been in the best of health and spirits, in the full strength of mental and physical vigor, and died "in the harness," as he had often expressed a wish to do. While his sudden death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends, they were filled with gratitude that he had gone in such a beautiful way, entirely free from suffering of any kind.

Mr. Nolan was born in 1849 at Sandusky, Ohio. He married and came to Chicago in 1888, entering the service of the Chicago Police Department in that same year, remaining on the force until 1915. In 1892 he was detailed to The Illinois Humane Society, acting as a Humane Officer from that date to the day of his death.

The funeral services were held at his residence, 4958 Langley Avenue, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Millar, pastor of the Woodlawn Universalist Church, Chicago, who preached a brief sermon from the text, "For God is not a God of the dead but of the living, for all live unto Him." Luke 20: verse 38. He dwelt on Life—not death, emphasizing the reality and immortality of Life, and the unreal-

ity of death in a way that was impressive and helpful.

Messrs. Scott, Miller, Douce, Brayne, and McDonough, associates of Mr. Nolan's in humane work, tenderly and reverently served as pallbearers. Officers and Directors of the Humane Society were in attendance at the ceremony and many other friends. Mr. Nolan is survived by his widow and one son, Mr. Charles D. Nolan of Omaha, and several grandchildren, to whom this Society extends sincere sympathy.

George Nolan had a staunch and vigorous personality. He was fearless and frank, thoughtful, genial and just, a man of decided opinions but considerate of those of others. He was devoted to his wife and family, and his home was a happy and harmonious one. Toward the world at large he had good will and tolerance. He treated every one with respect and commanded respect in return. He was an exceptionally efficient and faithful officer; prudent and accurate, quick and quiet—a man of few words but effective action. He possessed an independence of thought and action that indicated confidence in himself and an ability to do what was right as it appeared to him, unswayed by the opinion or criticism of others. He understood the elements constituting a cruelty case, and by means of excellent judgment and much experience, was able to take proper and practical action. His greatest desire always was to do the right thing even though in doing it he disappointed or even displeased those most interested in the case—an impersonal sense of justice as rare as it is valuable in humane

work. Justice was his creed and unswerving devotion to duty was his religion. Loyalty and fidelity were fairly ingrained in his character. His entire life was honorable and upright. All those associated with him felt their esteem for him increased as the years went by. From the beginning to the end of his long and honorable career, he worked with a hearty interest and energy to do the utmost that was in his power for the Humane Society and the children and animals that came under its protective care.

In the death of Mr. Nolan the Society has lost a steadfast and efficient officer, and one who will be held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him.

The funeral service was concluded with the reading of the following poem:

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death. The stars go down
To rise upon a fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forever more.

There is no death. The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellowed fruit
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

There is no death. The leaves may fall
And flowers may fade and pass away
They only wait through wintry months
The coming of the May.

There is no death. An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread.
He bears our best loved ones away
And then we call them dead.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again.
With joy we welcome them the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is Life—there are no dead.

Mr. Oscar L. Dudley was born in Vermont, August 2, 1844, and died at Bangor, Mich., May 3 last.

In the early days of this Society Mr. Dudley was a Humane Officer and later Superintendent. He remained with the Society for about 14 years and was one of the pioneers in the work of rescuing homeless children from the streets of Chicago.

From the work of the Humane Society Mr. Dudley went to the Glenwood School for Boys at Glenwood, Ill., and remained for many years as its Superintendent, retiring a few years ago for a well earned rest to live on his farm in Michigan. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature and helped to have enacted various laws for the protection of children and animals.

THE COST OF DELIVERING

Ida Tarbell, the famous writer, says in the February Woman's Home Companion, in an article about women carrying their own packages and ordering more sensibly:

"The cost in men and money of thoughtless ordering is staggering. Since the government turned its attention to this matter various careful investigations have been made, with a result that really ought to make us all ashamed of ourselves; that is, if we have any feeling at all, as most people have, for the orderly, efficient doing of things. One careful research body declares that in the ordinary retail grocery store of the country the expense of delivery is 3 per cent of the net sales.

"The commercial economy board, a committee of the council for national defense, has been pushing the problem of delivery reforms the hardest. It declares that we could easily release half the men, the money and the equipment employed in delivery if we would set about it in an intelligent and determined fashion.

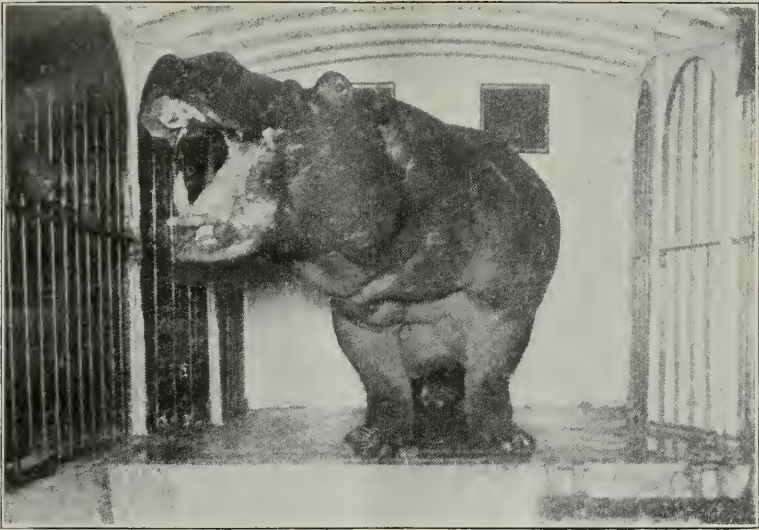
"Something of what this means will be seen if we consider what it takes simply to take care of the work of the retail grocery stores of the country. There are more than 200,000 of these shops. They employ more than 100,000 men in deliveries and as many wagons and trucks. The cost of the business is something like \$75,000,000 a year."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Of this extraordinary animal there are several varieties found in all parts of Africa, always in proximity to rivers and streams of water, in which elements they spend more than half their time sleeping or floundering, a terror to both land and marine monsters. Their legs are short, but their bodies are of enormous size. Their skin is of a dark reddish-brown color, full of cracks,

which they clip the vegetation upon which they feed, like a pair of shears. The tusks of the Hippopotamus, or River-horse, are very solid and compact, admirably adapted for making delicate philosophical apparatus and articles of dentistry. It is an expert swimmer, and, like the elephant, possesses the faculty of sinking or rising in the water at will.

In the interior of Africa, where



chaps and cross-etchings, with daplings of irregular dark spots on the sides and upper portion of the body. The skin is from one to two inches thick, full of pores, through which exudes a disagreeable oily substance—probably the brute's only antidote against disease, arising from its indiscriminate mixture and caperings in all kinds of malarious waters, which abound in the latitude of its habitation. They have been known to grow seventeen or eighteen feet in length, and from five to six feet in height. The enormous teeth and tusks are formed scissors-like, with

the rivers run through countries overshadowed by large forests, the Hippopotamus walks about at the bottom of the stream, raising its head at intervals above the surface for the purpose of respiration. By night it quits its watery residence in search of its food, which consists of the herbage that grows near the banks of the rivers and the surrounding pastures. It is not confined to rivers, however, for it also tenants the inland lakes, and is sometimes seen even in the sea, though it will not drink salt water, prey on fish, or live on any kind of animal food. Its

voice is described as a peculiar kind of interrupted roar, between that of a bull and the braying of an elephant. When on land it moves in a somewhat slow and awkward manner, but if pursued can run with considerable speed, and directly plunging into the water sinks to the bottom, and pursues its progress beneath. It is extremely cautious of making its appearance by day in places much frequented by mankind, but is fearless in rivers which run through unfrequented regions, where it is occasionally seen to rush out of the water with sudden impetuosity, trampling down everything in its way. At such times it is, of course, highly dangerous, and sometimes, also, shows great fury when only slightly provoked; but it is naturally of a harmless disposition, not attacking other animals, but merely committing havoc in plantations of maize, rice, sugar-canes, etc., and destroying trees by loosening the roots with its vast and powerful teeth.

The Hippopotamus sleeps in the small reedy islets which are here and there found in the rivers it frequents. In such spots it also brings forth its young, having only one at a birth, which it nurses with great care. These animals are occasionally shot or harpooned, but they are said to be most successfully taken by pitfalls prepared for them near the rivers; but it is chiefly on account of tusks and teeth that this animal is killed, their hardness being superior to that of ivory, while they are at the same time less liable to turn yellow. The skin, from its great thickness and strength, when dried is formed into shields, and is said to be bullet-proof; the living animal, indeed, if shot anywhere but on the head or belly, is scarcely vulnerable; nor is this wonderful when we consider that the hide is two inches deep or more on the back and sides.

THE CAT AND THE CRADLE

In that little country across the sea, in Holland, there broke one of the dykes which keep the sea from overflowing the land. Most of the people and cattle died in the water, but one baby was saved by a cat. The baby was in his cradle when the flood came and the cat jumped on it. The clever cat balanced the cradle for hours in the water by jumping from one side to the other, and thus saved the little child's life and its own. We lived in Holland, and this happened not very far from the place where we lived about fifty years ago.

H. HENGVELD, Rock Rapids, Iowa.

LETS BESSIE DO IT

During my vacation last summer I visited my aunt in Indiana. They possessed a beautiful cat which they called Cotton, and prized her highly. She was the mother of six little kittens 8 weeks old, whose home was down in the barn. My cousin Naomi was in the barn lot milking. Cotton appeared. I suggested we catch her, hold her by the neck and squirt some milk to her mouth. This we did and Cotton put up a desperate fight and struggled away from us. The next evening Cotton appeared again and I suggested that we repeat the operation, and this time we did succeed in getting a few drops in her mouth.

On the third evening Cotton came again, this time bringing with her six kittens. Cotton, with her little ones tagging behind, hopped up on my cousin's lap and, mewing, opened her mouth. My cousin, placed a beautiful stream of milk into her mouth, the kittens wishfully looking on until they were each given some milk and then they trotted off happily to the barn.

KENNETH MERLEY, (age 13).

THE DOG

Its Care in Health and Disease

Feeding and Kennel

Overfeeding is undoubtedly the cause of more sickness in dogs than anything else. Twice a day is often enough to feed a dog. A light meal for the morning feeding should consist of milk or milk and shredded wheat. Evening meal should consist of cooked meat and vegetables such as spinach, rice, etc. Wholesome scraps from the table, and such vegetables as the dog may be induced to eat will serve better than a continual meat diet.

The kennel should be so situated as to receive plenty of light and fresh air, and should be cleaned every day. It must not be forgotten that filthy surroundings will cause a dog to be listless and will have a tendency to produce disease. The adage, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," may well be applied to the treatment of dogs.

Distemper

If a puppy develops distemper, which is readily recognized by the discharge from the nostrils, inflamed eyelids, languid appearance, and in some cases loss of appetite, he should immediately be isolated, fed from a separate dish, and given the following:

Echafolta	2 dr.
Water in sufficient quantity to make	4 oz.

Give one teaspoonful on the tongue every four hours. Food should consist of broths and milk in small quantities, containing a teaspoonful of lime water. If the dog shows signs of extreme weakness give the white of an egg containing five drops of brandy, three times a day. It must be remembered that to be successful in the treatment of all animals CARE is the prime factor.

Mange

Mange is a common condition due to a specific parasite, very difficult to

treat successfully and, when the condition is generalized, is incurable. The bare spots on the body should be thoroughly washed with a 5 per cent creolin solution, employing a stiff brush to remove the scales or scabs, then apply compound sulphur ointment. This treatment should be given once a day, and if no improvement is noticed within a reasonable length of time, professional advice should be sought.

Catarrh of the Ear (commonly termed Canker)

Catarrh of the ear is a common ailment, and is easily recognized by a discharge of pus from the ear, having a very disagreeable odor, or by a continual shaking of the head, or by scratching at the ear. It is particularly prevalent among poodles, cocker spaniels and collies, although any dog may be affected. In the early stages the free application of peroxide of hydrogen with an equal amount of water has proved beneficial. After cleansing the ear an astringent antiseptic powder should be applied, such as boric acid powder. If after this treatment has been used the discharge still persists, consult a veterinarian.

Eczema

This is a common condition, characterized by extreme itching, scratching at affected parts, bare spots on the body, particularly noticeable at the butt of the tail, on the shoulders or neck. The history attending 90 per cent of these cases is the feeding of dog biscuit as a regular diet. The disease is easily cured if the cause is removed, namely, improper feed. The local application of boric ointment may help to control the irritation of the skin.

Fleas

Spirits of camphor applied on a sponge and rubbed over the body will have the desired effect. Another method is a creolin bath composed of a teaspoonful of creolin to a quart of

water. Still another effective wash is the following:

Crushed stavesacre seeds...1½ oz.
Water1 qt.

Boil down to one pint and a half, then add water to make a quart. Wash the dog thoroughly with castile soap and warm water, and apply the above freely.

Wounds

In the treatment of wounds, do not use drugs that are poisonous to the animal, for a dog is subject to poisoning from absorption, also from licking the wound. The following are quite safe antiseptics: boracic acid, either in powder form or solution, say a teaspoonful of the powder to a pint of water, also peroxide of hydrogen equally diluted with water.

Worms

Puppies are subject to worms, and oftentimes develop fits as the result. For the destruction of long worms use the following:

Fluid extract pink root.....2 dr.
Fluid extract senna.....2 dr.
Syrup orange peel.....2 dr.
Syrup licorice root.....2 dr.

Give a teaspoonful on the tongue every other morning for three mornings. If a large dog, give two teaspoonfuls.

Don'ts in the Care of Dogs

Don't think a dog has rabies or is mad because he froths at the mouth. He may have a sore throat or a fit.

Don't accept the view that Boston terriers, bulldogs, or any other dogs must have clipped ears. Clipping the ears is a cruel and barbarous practice, wholly unnecessary, and deprives the animal of its natural comfort and beauty.

Don't be misled into believing that a dog has been incurably hurt if he develops a partial paralysis of the

hind legs, for this is a most pronounced symptom of chronic indigestion. A compound cathartic pill is very efficacious.

Don't think a dog has toothache if he shakes his head continually. Examine the ears; he may have a canker.

Don't forget the dog needs his bath regularly, and likes to have his coat combed and brushed.

Don't forget that a house-dog needs a cathartic occasionally. A teaspoonful of syrup cascara sagrada is easily administered and has an agreeable taste.

Don't give castor oil unless your veterinarian instructs you to. It is very nauseating to most dogs, causing them to vomit, has a disagreeable taste, and the after effect is constipating.

Don't forget the fact that foul-smelling breath from a dog is symptomatic of a sour stomach or a decayed tooth.

Don't tie a dog to his kennel. If you must confine him have the end of the chain secured to a long wire, where he can have the run of at least twenty or thirty feet.

Don't blame the dog for showing no ambition if he is overfed on meats and sweets, but allow him the freedom of outdoor life.

Don't muzzle a dog unless absolutely necessary. The wearing of a muzzle tends to make most dogs cross and snappy.

Don't forget that a damp and unclean kennel causes sickness and disease.

Don't forget to give the dog a bone occasionally, for the act of chewing on a bone sharpens his teeth.

Courtesy of the American Humane Education Society, Boston, Mass.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

JUNE, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.
CHICAGO

**EVERY MEMBER WHO ADDS A NEW MEMBER HELPS TO PROMOTE
THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, TO PROTECT THE HELPLESS AND TO
EDUCATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT**

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the Society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 40 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members.	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 becoming Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$25 Which Includes Dues for 1 Year	\$15
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

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1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago

HUMANE ADVOCATE

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Offices, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907

Vol. XIII

JUNE, 1918

No. 8

ANTI-LOAFING BILL

State of New York

In Senate, March 18, 1918

Introduced by Mr. Robinson—read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on War Measures.

An Act

TO REQUIRE THAT ALL ABLE-BODIED MALE PERSONS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF EIGHTEEN AND FIFTY YEARS, BE REGULARLY EMPLOYED OR ENGAGED IN A USEFUL OCCUPATION, AFTER PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR AND UNTIL THE TERMINATION OF THE PRESENT WAR.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The governor is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation, during the present war with Germany and its allies, to the effect that public exigency requires that every able-bodied male person, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, inclusive, be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment until the termination of such war. Any such proclamation shall be filed with the secretary of state and published at least once in each county, in a newspaper of general circulation therein. The governor

may, in like manner, revoke any such proclamation before the termination of such war.

§ 2. From and after the issuance of the proclamation by the governor, as provided in section one, and until the termination of the present war with Germany and its allies or until the prior revocation of such proclamation, every able-bodied male resident of this state, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, inclusive, shall habitually and regularly engage in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment. A refusal by any such person to be so employed for at least thirty-six hours per week shall constitute a violation of this section. The possession by any person of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and those regularly dependent upon him shall not be defense to a prosecution for violation of this section or of any provision of this article.

§ 3. In the prosecution of any person for failure or refusal to be employed as required by section two, if the defendant allege his inability to obtain work or employment the burden of proof shall be upon him to show that he made reasonable efforts in that behalf; and the people shall not be required to prove in the first instance that the defendant failed or refused to make such efforts. It shall, however, be a defense, if the defendant shall prove that he was registered, as an ap-

plicant for employment, with the bureau of employment of the department of labor or with a branch office of such bureau and that employment was not furnished.

§ 4. No person shall be excused from accepting any proposed employment on the ground that the compensation is not adequate, if the wage or salary is equal to that paid to others in the same locality for the same kind of work. In addition to its other powers, the state industrial commission may assign any person registered with the bureau of employment to any available job or occupation for which such person is fitted. Such commission shall prepare and publish such rules and regulations governing the assignment of persons to work under this act as will assure that all persons similarly circumstanced shall, so far as possible, be treated alike. In assigning anyone to work, such commission shall take into consideration the age, physical condition and any other appropriate circumstances of the person so assigned. Such rule shall have the force of law, and a violation thereof shall be punishable in the same manner as a violation of any other provision of this act.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties and of any officer, state or municipal, charged with enforcing the law, to seek and to continue to seek diligently the names and places of residence of able-bodied male persons within their respective jurisdictions, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, inclusive, not regularly or continuously employed, as provided in this act, while such proclamation is in force.

§ 6. The state industrial commission is hereby authorized to appoint or employ, subject to the civil service law or rules, such additional employees as may be necessary, and to use such agencies as may be available and

appropriate, to carry out the provisions of this act.

§ 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers or to bona fide students during the school term nor to persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits.

§ 8. For the purposes of this act, any male person found within the state shall be deemed a resident and in any prosecution hereunder of a male person between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, inclusive, proof that the accused habitually loiters in idleness in streets, roads, depots, pool rooms, saloons, hotels, stores or other places shall be prima facie evidence of the failure or refusal of such person to comply with the provisions of this act.

§ 9. Any able-bodied male person, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, inclusive, who, after such proclamation, and during the time required by this act, fails or refuses to be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment, as required by section two of this act, or who, after unsuccessfully seeking employment, fails to register with the bureau of employment of the department of labor within thirty days after the proclamation by the governor as provided by this act takes effect, or who thereafter continues out of employment for any period of thirty days without having registered with such bureau, or who refuses to accept employment assigned to him by the state industrial commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not exceeding three months or both.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate, No. 1173 2 Int. 951.

**LAKE COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY,
ANNUAL REPORT**

During the year May 1, 1917 to May 1, 1918, eleven regular business meetings have been held with an average attendance of eleven. Our membership at present consists of eleven sustaining members and one hundred and fifty-three annual members—a total of one hundred and sixty-four.

During the first week of October we held a very successful rummage sale, clearing practically \$175.00. In November, Mrs. T. E. Morris was appointed a visiting delegate from our society to "The Jolly Tar."

At Thanksgiving time some members of the Society were requested to help with the packing and distribution of the excellent baskets for the poor, which were provided by the Elite Theatre and the Waukegan Daily Sun.

At Christmas time, the Sun donated \$59.80 and other friends \$12.45 toward the Christmas dinners furnished for all the needy of Waukegan. The baskets were very generously filled with wholesome, nourishing food, and no family was overlooked as Supervisor George Bairstow has established a "clearing house" for the charitable organizations and generous citizens of town. Later, the Humane Society assisted at a Christmas tree and party for all the poor children of the vicinity at the Elite Theatre. After a program, and moving pictures, toys, candy and ice cream were given to the children.

During the year our Humane Officer, Miss Ida Himmelreich, has made 145 visits to homes where investigation was necessary, and has received 103 appeals for assistance and advice. Twenty-three cases of cruelty or neglect toward women and children (involving 40 individuals) have been investigated and adjusted, as have 39

cases of cruelty to animals, 15 animals have been humanely destroyed and two owners arrested.

Employment has been found for nine persons. A doctor has cared for 26 cases and 14 others have been taken to the County Hospital. Twenty-nine children have been placed in institutions or in temporary homes, while 33 have been cared for in the Detention Home, for a total of 923 days.

Respectfully submitted

PRUDENCE S. BOWLES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Officers elected for the year 1918-19:

MRS. JAMES D. HUTCHINSON

President

MRS. T. E. MORRIS .. *Vice-President*

MRS. A. K. BOWES .. *Secretary-Treas.*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY HUMANE SOCIETY

Humane activity in the St. Clair County Humane Society of East St. Louis, Ills., shows a marked increase, according to the splendid annual report recently made by Mr. James K. Ewing, Superintendent and Secretary. The report besides showing that 326 complaints of cruelty to children were made, 141 children placed in good homes, and 677 children benefited, gives the following record of concrete work:

Applications for children	72
Children declared dependent in County Court	52
Delinquent girls sent to Geneva	20
Delinquent boys sent to St. Charles..	54
Children placed in Barnes', Deaconess' and St. Mary's Schools	56
Children sent to Barnes' and St. Mary's Hospital Clinics	71
Worthy families assisted	339
Employment secured for women in order that they might maintain their families	27

Men convicted of wife and child abandonment	98
Cases of wife and child abandonment.....	151
Runaway boys returned to their parents	57
Runaway girls returned to their parents	9

The Society handles all juvenile cases of East St. Louis Police Department and those of the County Court at Belleville. It holds jurisdiction over the Children's Detention Home, which was established by the County Board of Supervisors, and Superintendent Ewing has been made Chairman of the Detention Home Committee.

In addition to the humane work for people the Society cared for a goodly number of animal cases. Two special humane officers were detailed to watch condition of animals at Eads Bridge and the Stock Yards. Their report for that branch of the work is as follows:

Complaints of cruelty to animals	122
Total number of cruelty cases (animals)	623
Animals humanely destroyed	46
Animals relieved and condition bettered	163
Cases prosecuted	36

TEACHING WHICH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

1. The barbarity of which humanity is still capable furnishes abundant proof of the imperative need of humane education, and this country should set the example of having it systematized in all schools. There should be no more question of giving a child humane education than there is of teaching him to read.

2. It should begin in the kindergarten and continue throughout the entire period of school life.

3. It should be one of the topics at all teachers' institutes, so that teachers may become interested—and qualified.

4. Articles on the subject should appear from time to time in educational journals and so far as possible in the public press.

5. The discussion of it should be encouraged at meetings of parent teachers associations.

6. It should be on the program at annual meetings of the National Teachers' Association.

7. All school libraries should contain books of reference to assist the teacher in making the subject attractive to the pupils and by showing how to save time through correlation with other studies.

Humane Education laws do not generally provide that this instruction should continue throughout the entire school course, and it is because legislators are usually blind to the fact that true humane education, although it begins by teaching sympathy with, and justice and kindness towards our little brothers of the animal world, by no means ends there, but develops or should develop into the cultivation of the highest ideals of justice, mercy, the protection of the weak, in a word, the realization of our correct relation toward our fellowmen, the evolution of our primal egotism into the higher altruism.

THE HUMANE PRESS.

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Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

Contributions for the columns of this paper may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 South Wabash Avenue. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

JUNE, 1918

ANTI-LOAFING LAW

A roundup of male idlers was recently begun by the Chicago police with a view to seeing that all men between the ages of 31 and 60 either secure work at once or be taken into custody charged with vagrancy. All saloons, pool-rooms, bowling alleys, hotels and lodging-houses have been warned not to allow men to loiter under threat of revocation of their license. Wealthy loungers who spend their time at the beaches, cabarets, ball-parks, golf-links, and driving their automobiles are included in the new order as every one from the lounge lizard to the workless hobo will be subject to arrest.

This movement on the part of the police to assist the Government in forcing all idlers to work each day is a most commendable one, and ought to do much to lessen the number of cases of non-support and consequent cruel neglect of many women and children brought into the Court of Domestic Relations, the name of which has been legion. The Government has an employment agency at 16 and 18 South Canal street and the State has one at 116 North Dearborn street, where work and transportation will be furnished.

Three states in the Union already have anti-loafing laws—Maryland, New Jersey and New York—and every state should enact similar laws

requiring all able-bodied men above the draft age to be employed in some useful occupation at least thirty-six hours a week. Each state has the right to the productive labor of all its available citizens during a labor shortage such as we are now experiencing. Hundreds of thousands of young men are being drafted for military service and their exodus leaves gaps in the labor market that must be filled in order to maintain agricultural and industrial efficiency without which the task of winning the war is made more difficult; hence, any citizen who loafes when he could work is not only a slacker but a leech sucking the life-blood of the Government. When this is more generally understood, no patriotic state will afford a haven to these human lizards and leeches.

On June 1st the work of conscripting a labor army from among the idlers in New York was begun under the new law which went into effect on that date. Under the provision of this law every man physically fit will be required to be usefully employed. The possession of money, property or income sufficient to care for him and his dependents will offer no defense for violation of the law. In defense of such a charge, a person must show that he was unable to obtain work after an honest effort to get it. All employed persons must register an application for employment with the state employment bureau. The rate of pay for work offered is not permitted to interfere with acceptance of employment, if it is work for which the applicant is fitted. The law does not refer to persons temporarily unemployed, to bona fide students during the school terms, nor to persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits. Following the Governor's proclamation, sheriffs of the state were directed to "seek diligently" for persons violating the provision.

Those convicted of violating the act are subject to a fine of \$100.00, three months in jail, or both.

In these times of war and supreme sacrifice by our people there is no place for the slacker nor the idle rich or poor, and the quickest and most effectual way for the country to be rid of them is to have each state legislate a police wand to wave over them and convert them into workers. The chief concern at the present time is to increase production, and no American citizen has the right to claim exemption from such responsibility. An anti-loafing law is an important war measure—one that should be adopted and seriously administered by municipal and state authorities.

NOTABLE CASE AT DIXON

Flagrant cruelty, such as was known in "the dark ages," was recently uncovered and the perpetrators brought to justice by the action of Attorney W. G. Kent, Special Humane Agent of The Illinois Humane Society at Dixon, Ill., when he instituted dependency proceedings in the Lee County Court and petitioned Judge Crabtree to have little Anna Daines, thirteen years of age, taken from the custody of her father and step-mother and placed in a suitable home.

The parents made strong denial of the charge of cruel neglect and abuse made against them but overwhelming testimony was introduced showing that the girl had been subjected to the most unnatural and inhumane treatment at their hands; such as being made to work at hard manual labor at unreasonable hours and especially at meal times when the other members of the family were enjoying food and rest; being taunted and teased and denied all the common rights of a child in her own home; and being brutally beaten with whips and boards from broken boxes.

The dramatic climax of the case was

reached when the little girl tearfully and tremulously nodded her head affirmatively in reply to the question: "Are you afraid of your father?" This was all Judge Crabtree needed to know to grant the petition and order the father placed under bonds to pay \$4.00 a week for the girl's support. Many homes in Dixon were at once thrown open to the little girl and several families, whose interest and loving sympathy had been enlisted offered to adopt her. A selection from among these volunteer foster-parents will soon be made after careful investigation by the Court.

A more affecting scene than the one following the decree has never been enacted on the play dramatic stage nor the stage of real-life drama. When the father and step-mother made their exit from the Court without even a word of farewell to the little girl the Judge halted them and voiced the silent sentiment of all the spectators in a ringing denunciation of them such as the attaches of that Court had never before heard. When Anna, pale as death and shaking with emotion, but with tears of joy in her eyes, threw herself into the arms of a friendly woman in the court room, tears started to the eyes of every one present.

The reign of terror and heartache for Anna are now over, and she will soon know, for the first time in her life, the comfort and blessing of having a home and mother. States Attorney Harry Edwards has instructed Attorney Kent to begin legal proceedings against the father and step-mother in the criminal court.

This is a typical case of the protective rescue work that is being done by the Illinois Humane Society and its branch societies and special agents. By contributing to this organization you help to prosecute the wrongs and defend the rights of many another and equally deserving "Little Anna."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGER

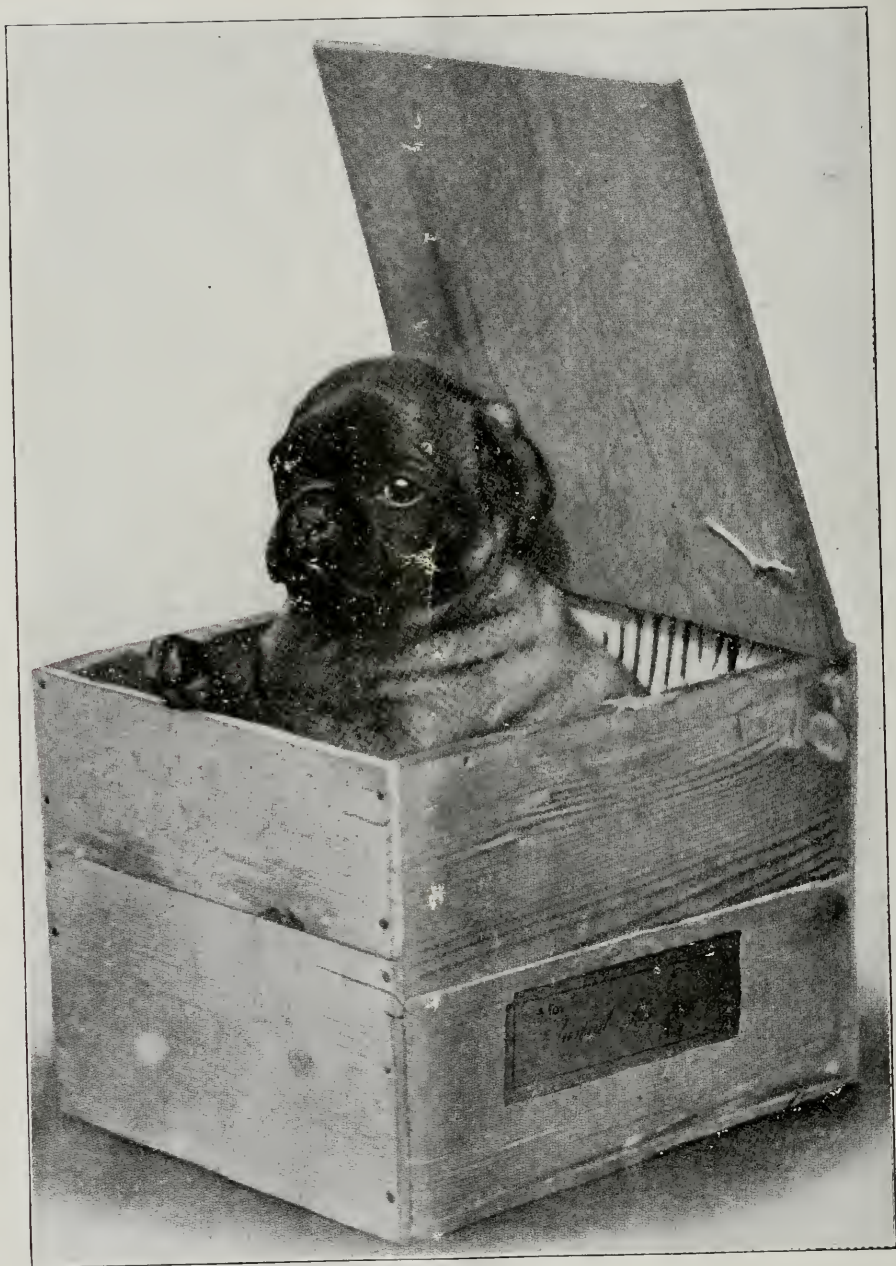
This most magnificent of the carnivorous race of felines does not range so widely as the lion. It is never found in any portions of the New World, nor in Africa, and, except in certain districts, is rarely seen, even in the countries in which it takes up its residence. Its head is round; its color, on the upper surface of the body, a reddish yellow; on the under side, white, with irregular stripes running transversely. It varies in length according to climate and condition, the largest specimens being thirteen feet from tip of nose to tip of tail, and about four and a half feet in height.

Of all rapacious animals, the Tiger is the most formidable, as, in its ferocious nature, strength, blood-thirstiness and cruelty are found united. It inhabits the south of Asia—particularly the thick forests of the East Indies, in the vicinity of rivers, where it commits the greatest ravages, both on man and beast. It climbs up trees with great facility, which the lion is unable to do. The Tiger seldom attacks man thus furiously except when provoked by hunger; this being satisfied, it seeks its lair. It is by nature lazy and cowardly, and if left undisturbed will not molest man. It is not an open, but a dangerous foe. Like the lion, it will stalk an unconscious prey, whether it be man or beast, stealing silently and treacherously upon the unwary victim, preferring a woman or a helpless child for the object of its attack. The localities most frequented by it are the

crossings of nullahs, or the silent ravines through which the water-courses run.

Tigers have been known to kill and devour the largest ox before abandoning it. They are voracious eaters, preferring the fresh, warm blood as it flows from the wound, and rarely leave a carcass until devoured, unless driven away.

The Tiger is possessed of enormous paws. These are loaded with long, sickle-like talons, with which it delivers a rapid succession of blows, cutting like so many sharp knives. The wounds thus inflicted by an angry Tiger mostly prove mortal. By many they are believed poisonous, which is not true. The male is distinguished from his mate by having a beard, or whiskers on his cheeks. The Tigress is exceedingly careful of her cubs, of which she produces two or three at a birth, hiding them in a thicket, and, if assailed, defending them with the most unparalleled fury. Suspicious and jealous of all approach, she lies in ambush beside the neighboring road, and seizes every living thing that passes by, partly out of anxiety for the safety of her young, but perhaps more from a desire to bring them fresh food. It happened once in India, that all communication by mail was cut off by one of these nursing Tigresses keeping guard on a post-road and destroying the carriers. The best means of warfare against Tigers is by meeting them with well-instructed elephants; for horses, on account of their great dread of these formidable animals, are of little use in a regular Tiger hunt. As articles of commerce, the skin, teeth and talons of the Tiger bring a high market value.



BY PARCEL POST
Courtesy of The Country Gentleman

A HUMAN DOCUMENT

Note: Being an unusual and interesting appeal for a pet animal to love and care for, made by a thirteen-year-old girl to her mother.

This yearning—so natural to every normal child, but seldom reduced to writing as in this case—should be granted whenever possible, as the affectionate interest and personal care thus bestowed is not only helpful in furthering the intelligent moral education of the child, but contributes the loving care and companionship upon the animal that is so dependent upon human friendship for its happy existence.

Dear Mother:—

The only reason I mentioned camp this summer was because I was afraid that at home, what with the girls and boys going places together all the time, like a crowd going out for a ride or to a dance at the Country Club, that I'd be lonesome and left behind all the time. It is awful to be a wall-flower. But if I had a dog I'd be perfectly happy, because I'd always have some one to fall back on. That's what a dog is for, to fall back on and to be comforter when your family and friends desert you. Of course, I expect to be invited sometimes, but not always, probably never when there's a mixed crowd, because boys don't like me, or I them. But, with a dog to fall back on I'd be perfectly content. Of course H— is in much the same boat as I am, so we could join forces. But she may not be home this summer. R— and H— and K, and all those kids are always popular, so I'd just *have* to have a dog.

If summer school extends to August I simply shan't join because we are going North then, aren't we?

I must sign up for First Year

French now if I want to take it. So we have to decide everything now.

If you'll get me the dog you faithfully promised I'll be perfectly happy to stay at home and go to summer school, but if you won't get me what you swore to get me I'll want, like sin, to get to camp. I don't care what kind of a dog it is. If it's a whole dog I can make it into the kind of a dog I want. It will be pounding time pretty soon and I will be able to get a dog at the Evanston Pound. When I think of the nice dogs I've seen, I think the very nicest is a plain cur. They are the most faithful, grateful and loving kind there is. When I think about dogs with brown eyes that would look up at me so sort of loving and trusting, I get a funny lump in my throat and develop a pain somewhere in me. If you knew how I love dogs you'd never doubt for a moment that I'd take care of him. Because I didn't do well for the goldfish you think I'd be neglectful of a dog? Goldfish are slimy, dirty things, and if you spent all day working for them they'd not develop any sentiment or intelligence. They don't repay you for what you do for them, or make you love them, and do more for them, do they? The same applied to birds and turtles and bugs. Give me a chance, won't you? to show you what I would do for and with a live, intelligent, loving animal. The dog would give me something to do, and that would be good for me—something to think about, something to work and plan for, something to love and fall back on.

I've always wanted a dog, and now I really need one. Don't you think it could be arranged?

Wouldn't you rather have a dog and me at home, rather than no dog and me away for two years?

E. E.

CASES IN COURT

A man was reported for non-support and abuse of his wife. Humane Officer Miller learned that the wife was employed by a big business house in Chicago. In his interview with her she stated that her husband drank to excess and greatly abused her and the children; that during the past week he had given her but \$1.00 out of his weekly salary of \$16.00, and that she was a mental wreck as a result of his neglect and many threats.

He was placed under arrest. Judge Mahoney heard the case and ordered defendant to turn over all his wages to his wife and placed him on probation for over a year.

Record 74; Case 802.

Officer Manion, of the 15th Precinct, notified the Society that a citizen had caused the arrest of a man for cruelly whipping a horse, and asked that an officer be sent to take charge of the prosecution.

Humane Officer Nolan saw complainant, who said he had seen the man in question severely lash the horse he was driving. The officer examined the horse and found it very thin, sore and unfit for service.

Judge Gemmil heard the evidence and fined defendant \$5.00 and costs, in all \$8.00. The owner of the horse was then located and advised to put the horse out of existence, it being practically worn out and past help. This was done.

Record 114; Case 646.

A case of "cruelty to two-legged animals," that was not devoid of a touch of grim humor, came to the attention of the Society one fine day in May.

A man had been reported for habitual drunkenness, charged with using abusive language, cruelly beating his wife and children (11, 9 and 7 years of age) and locking them out of their home until all hours of the night.

Humane Officer McDonough made the investigation and arrested the man. When the case came to trial in the 35th St. Court, the testimony brought out the fact that the wife, who is a very large woman, had beaten her husband, a man of small stature, after he had beaten her, which, in view of the fact that he had always supported his family, caused the Judge to discharge the case on the ground that she herself had settled the score.

Record 75; Case 196.

A man was arrested and brought to trial for habitual drunkenness and for neglect and cruel abuse of his wife and daughter. Humane Officer Miller learned that he earned good wages but had not contributed anything to his family for three years past. When drunk he would lock the pantry and coal shed, preventing his family from having access to food and fuel for hours at a time. The wife has been a bed-ridden invalid, dependent upon the young lady daughter.

Judge Mahoney ordered defendant to pay \$10.00 per week to the

wife, and placed him on probation for one year.

Record 74; Case 847.

Two men were arrested for cruelly beating a team of horses hauling refuse to the dump at Grant Park. Humane Officer Nolan represented the Society when the case was called in the Clark Street Court.

Judge Kearns, after hearing the evidence, fined both defendants \$5.00, amounting to \$10.00.

Record 114; Case 653.

Humane Officer Miller was called to investigate a case reported by Police Officer Burgh in regard to a puppy being buried alive in order to get rid of it. During the process, the frantic struggles of the dog to escape were met by a blow from a shovel in the hands of the man.

Neighbors protested against such brutality and forced the man to restore the dog to the air, but the poor creature died in a few moments from the injuries received.

The man was arrested and tried before Judge Barassa, who, after hearing the evidence, fined defendant \$5.00, which was paid.

Record 115; Case 35.

Humane Officer McDonough represented the Society in assisting a woman in Chicago Heights in prosecuting her husband, charged with assault and battery and non-support. After one continuance the case was heard in the County Court and the

defendant ordered to pay \$6.00 per week to his wife.

Record 74; Case 538.

Humane Officer Nolan found a horse down at State and Van Buren streets. The Society's Ambulance Department was notified and Officer Mariotti hauled the horse to the Society's barn. The owner was notified, and a warrant sworn out for the man's arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals. Case called for trial before Judge Sullivan. Defendant was severely reprimanded and dismissed. Horse was humanely destroyed.

Record 114; Case 615.

A man reported to the Society that his wife had left his home and taken their six children with her. Upon investigation, Humane Officer Miller found that the wife had taken steps to bring her husband to trial in the Court of Domestic Relations, on charges of abusive treatment and non-support. When the case came to trial a few days later, the Court ordered the husband to pay \$11.00 per week to his wife and to keep away from her and the children.

Record 75; Case 68.

The Morgan Park Police reported a drunken driver for cruelty to animals. Police Officer Moore locked the man up and Humane Officer Nolan examined the horse in question—a sorrel mare, thin in flesh, badly foundered, and very stiff in the legs, which was entirely unfit for service.

When the case came to trial in the Englewood Police Court, the complaining witness testified to having asked defendant to unhitch his horse and blanket him, as the animal was wet with sweat and completely exhausted, in response to which defendant denounced him for interference in abusive terms. Another witness corroborated these statements. The Court fined defendant \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 114; Case 768.

Police Officer Blecha arrested a man for overloading his horse. A Humane Officer investigated the case and represented the Humane Society when the matter was taken into Court. Judge Kearns heard the evidence and fined the prisoner \$3.00 and costs, total \$9.50, which was paid.

Record 62; Case 115.

A man was arrested and taken into court for failing to support his wife and four children. The evidence showed that he earned \$24.00 per week but had deliberately refused to furnish fuel and clothing and had limited them to rye bread and milk for food. As he never ate his meals with the family, he did not experience the inconvenience of short rations. The Court ordered him to pay \$12.00 a week to his wife and placed him on probation for six months. During this time he made regular payments and was quite exemplary in his conduct. When away from the supervision of the Court he soon relapsed into his old ways.

Upon complaint of the second offense, Humane Officer Miller had the man re-arrested and haled into Court. Judge Mahoney restored the old order to make weekly payment to his fam-

ily, and placed the prisoner on probation for a year.

Record 75; Case 194.

Officers Mullen and Beehan of the Chicago Avenue Police Station held a man for cruelty to animals and notified the Society.

Humane Officer Miller found the man had left his horses standing on the street, unblanketed, from five o'clock p. m. until 10 p. m. When Judge La Buy heard the evidence in the case, he fined defendant \$5.00.

Record 114; Case 673.

Police Officer Dabbert stopped a horse that was in bad condition and asked the Society to send Humane Officer Miller to inspect it. He found the animal thin and old and sore, and had the owner placed under arrest.

Case called in South Clark Street Court. After hearing the evidence, the Court fined defendant \$5.00, which was paid.

Record 115; Case 34.

Officer McGuire, of the Court of Domestic Relations, reported a man for drunkenness and abusive treatment of his wife. Humane Officer Miller represented the Society. Judge Mahoney found defendant guilty and ordered him to pay his wife \$12.00 per week.

Record 75; Case 25.

A member of the Society caused the arrest of a man for working a horse with sore back and leg, and in bad general condition.

After hearing the testimony of complaining witness and Humane Officer Miller, Judge Kearns fined the prisoner \$5.00.

Record 114; Case 658.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

PERSONNEL FOR 1918-1919

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

JULY, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
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MRS. STEELE'S HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN

The recent membership drive of the Chicago Branch of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (which netted more than one thousand new members in Cook County), and the successful meeting of the National Security League for the benefit of the families of negro soldiers (managed and attended by white people—representative men and women of Chicago's social and business life), are gratifying signs of the times showing the change that is taking place in the public mind in regard to this worthy and long oppressed race.

The racial prejudice against the negroes, still strong in some parts of the United States, is slowly but surely being fused into a more humane interest in these people. That this proper regard for them was not manifested sooner is a sad commentary on the lack of understanding of the spirit of the Golden Rule on the part of the white people. The glowing tributes of leading white men from North and South paid to Dr. Booker T. Washington at the time of his death, proclaimed him one of the great men of his generation; but, scholar, educator, orator and gentleman though he was, he was a life-long sufferer from the kind of racial prejudice that some people entertain and seek to perpetuate.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, widely known for his sympathetic and financial support in the interest of the colored race, and many others who have made a careful study of the subject, declare that the Negroes of the

United States have made more progress—intellectually, morally and materially—in the last fifty years, than the masses of any other race. Right here in Chicago we have colored lawyers, ministers, doctors, dentists, surgeons, lecturers, poets, painters, actors and musicians, who are gifted and skilled enough to stand in the front rank of their profession were it not for the color-line that debars them from full recognition. There is the Provident Hospital Training School for Colored Nurses which is one of the best of its kind in the country, thanks be to the late Philip D. Armour and George H. Webster, who did so much to found it. The graduate nurses of this hospital rank very high and are doing splendid service all over the country. Many of the most accomplished and exemplary servants are to be found among the colored people, and their intelligence, tact and gentleness in the care of children is proverbial.

During the past few months great praise has been bestowed upon the colored soldiers engaged in the present World War. Secretary of War Baker has paid the highest tribute to their intelligence, obedience, endurance, loyalty, courage and heroism, and many commanding officers in various training camps have given them honorable mention. Less than a month ago, our newspapers chronicled the magnificent counter attack of African troops supported by tanks which enabled the French to retake LaPorte and the high ground surrounding it. This was a notable feat

of arms, which together with several others will go down in history to reflect glory and honor upon the Colored Race.

That the colored man would "do his bit" as well as any white man in this war, did not admit of argument. His personal and military record in past years during other wars was assurance of that. Throughout history

ple, both men and women, who have given time, energy and money toward the uplift of the Negro race—but perhaps no one person unless it

be the late Mrs. Celia Thaxter Woolley—has given more interest, effort, sacrifice and signal accomplishment toward the educational, moral and physical betterment of this people than has Mrs. Almir.

Colored People (which netted more than one thousand new members in Cook County), and the successful testing of the National Security League for the benefit of the families of negro soldiers (managed and attended by white people representatives). Five men and women of leadership skill and vision are working to improve the times, place, and phase that is taking place in the world in regard to this world and oppressed race.

The racial prejudice against the negro is still strong in some parts of the United States, especially in the South, and more than half of these people, who are not so good toward them as not to be called "niggers," are in the ranks of the Ku Klux Klan, part of the white people. The following

During the past few months, great praise has been bestowed upon the colored soldiers engaged in the war.

As mentioned at the time of this

STEELE HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

There have been many white men
in the army, and many of them
have been brave and true soldiers,
and have died for their country.
But there have been many more
who have been cowardly and
false, and who have been
ready to desert at the first
sign of danger. And it is
because of these men that
the people of the South
are so full of hatred against
the white men of the North.

Shirley Steele, founder and manager of the Steel Home for Orphaned and Needy Colored Children at Chattanooga, Tennessee. This institution has done a unique, difficult and important work that has yielded wonderful results under the personal direction of this self-sacrificing, public spirited, courageous and resourceful devoted friend of unfortunate colored

children. For over thirty-eight years this intelligent, refined, educated Boston woman (white) has labored in her chosen field to provide shelter, food, clothing, schooling, moral and religious training for colored waifs.

In all she has mothered about 1,500 negro boys and girls, many of them victims of cruel neglect and vicious environment, and has cared for them from infancy to maturity and started them out in life well equipped to earn a livelihood and be self-respecting and respected citizens. Many of her charges are scattered throughout the country and few, if any, have led other than useful lives. Her success in helping these children to help themselves, despite the problematic phases incident to such an undertaking, is simply extraordinary and hardly paralleled in the history of home missions. Certainly no individual, singlehanded and alone, ever accomplished more practical good for any class of people.

In this work of housing, clothing, feeding, training, and mothering these waifs, Mrs. Steele has given her all, fairly dedicating her life to the service, with no possibility of pecuniary recompense nor thought of glory. Her only reward has been the satisfaction of seeing this army of colored children which she mobilized go out from her training camp, fully equipped to act the part of law-abiding, self-respecting, wage-earning citizens, ready and willing to battle with the world; and the gratitude and affectionate regard of the inmates returned to their benefactress are the "handsome dividends" that are being paid Mrs. Steele on her investment.

It is a privately owned and privately conducted charity, receiving no appropriations from either city or county funds. No one is taxed in consequence of this charity. The

Home has been maintained through all these years by means of the expenditure of Mrs. Steele's own private income (now almost exhausted), augmented by voluntary gifts and contributions from personal friends (of hers and her cause), in common with many other pioneer philanthropists. In honorarium lines of humane work, Mrs. Steele has been charged with running her institution for pecuniary profit, and made a target for shafts of malicious and unfounded criticism from people ignorant of the facts and too disinterested in the welfare of the inmates involved to make an investigation upon which to base a just opinion. Accustomed to difficult and unpopular work and possessed of the clear conscience and steadfast mind and purpose that know no shadow of cunning, this remarkable woman has continued to demonstrate the courage of her convictions.

In 1916 this criticism culminated in the refusal of the city commissioners of Chattanooga to make the Steele Home exempt from taxation, based on a prejudicial report made by a special committee. This seemingly unfortunate circumstance proved of real benefit in the end as it brought many defenders to the firing line, including a formidable array of state, county and city officials who were warm in their words of commendation for "Mother Steele" and her Christian endeavor. Such overwhelming testimony to her good character, work and worth, silenced the carping critics and settled the question of her standing in the community. Through this experience it was learned that an apology for past misrepresentations and a debt of gratitude for services rendered, were long past due this good Samaritan for the generous and efficient way in which she has privately conducted a great public work.

Some day, through the alchemy of the spirit, the hostilities and prejudices so long indulged in between different races will be changed to good-will and compassion. In time, through common human experience, we will understand the essential unity of the human race which proves that God made of one blood all nations of men.

(Note:—The following poem is taken from the collection, "Lyrics of Lowly Life," written by Paul Laurence Dunbar, noted colored poet, published in 1897 and edited and introduced by William Dean Howells, who took a great interest in this gifted boy—the first American negro to evince innate distinction in literature. Mr. Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, the son of negro slaves, and died when a very young man, but not before he had become widely known and admired for his distinct contribution to American poetry.)

ODE TO ETHIOPIA

O Mother Race! to thee I bring
This pledge of faith unwavering,
This tribute to thy glory.
I know the pangs which thou didst feel,
When Slavery crushed thee with its heel,
With thy dear blood all gory.

Sad days were those—ah, sad indeed!
But through the land the fruitful seed
Of better times was growing.
The plant of freedom upward sprung,
And spread its leaves so fresh and young—
Its blossoms now are blowing.

On every hand in this fair land,
Proud Ethiop's swarthy children stand
Beside their fairer neighbor;
The forests flee before their stroke,
Their hammers ring, their forges smoke—
They stir in honest labor.

They tread the fields where honor calls;
Their voices sound through senate halls
In majesty and power.
To right they cling; the hymns they sing
Up to the skies in beauty ring
And bolder grow each hour.

Be proud, my Race, in mind and soul;
Thy name is writ on Glory's scroll
In characters of fire.
High 'mid the clouds of Fame's bright sky
Thy banner's blazoned folds now fly,
And truth shall lift them higher.

Thou hast the right to noble pride,
Whose spotless robes were purified
By blood's severe baptism.
Upon thy brow the cross was laid,
And labor's painful sweat-beads made
A consecrating chrism.

No other race, or white or black,
When bound as thou wert, to the rack,
So seldom stooped to grieving;
No other race, when free again,
Forgot the past and proved them men
So noble in forgiving.

Go on and up! Our souls and eyes
Shall follow thy continuous rise;
Our ears shall list thy story
From bards who from thy root shall spring,
And proudly tune their lyres to sing
Of Ethiopia's glory.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S OLD HOME TO BECOME SANCTUARY FOR BIRDS

Jefferson island, former home of Joseph Jefferson in Iberia parish, southern Louisiana, and named by him "Bob Acres," is to be developed into a sanctuary for wild fowl by Lawrence Jones and J. Lyle Bayliss of Lexington, Ky., who recently purchased the property.

It comprises 10,000 acres. A contract has been awarded for the construction of a dam along one edge in order to re-establish a cypress swamp drained some years ago. When the water accumulates it is proposed to establish an immense heronry in order that the many species of herons in Louisiana, especially the egret, may build nests and raise their young over water, as is their habit.

In addition, the new owners of "Bob Acres" have petitioned the Louisiana conservation commission to set aside Lake Peigneu, adjoining the property, as a wild waterfowl refuge. The lake is a noted resort for ducks during the winter months and they flock there by the hundreds of thousands.

CHILD LABOR LAW KILLED

The Federal Child-Labor Law forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It held that the Federal Government cannot deny the right of interstate commerce in order to regulate child labor; that only the state has the power to regulate its own labor conditions.

The child labor law was enacted in 1916, and prohibits interstate shipment of industrial products from plants in which children under 14 years of age are employed, or in which children over 14 but under 16 years of age work more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week.

The law was declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court in North Carolina when Mr. Roland H. Dagenhart secured restraining orders to prevent the Government from enforcing the act, and the Fidelity Manufacturing Co., which operates a cotton-mill at Charlotte, from complying with the act by discharging Dagenhart's two minor children. The Government appealed the decision to the Supreme Court with the result stated above.

The final decision was a blow to humanitarians who long to see complete Child Labor Reform. They take comfort, however, in the fact that the recent test case has served to turn a searchlight on the horrors of child labor which can not fail to enlighten the public.

The following extracts from an article by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, are of interest in this connection:

INFANTS IN CANNERIES

In an investigation of the vegetable and fruit canneries in New York State before the enactment of the Federal law, 1,355 children

under sixteen were found working. Of these 141 were under ten and thirty were only six years old. They mostly worked in the sheds where the vegetables are prepared for canning.

No record is kept of the hours of labor of children in the sheds. Little Jack, aged twelve, was working in a bean cannery. He got up one morning at 3 a. m. and snipped beans from 4:30 a. m. to 10 p. m., with only a few minutes for supper. His sister, who was ten, could hardly keep her eyes open and her mother scolded her constantly. The next morning the investigator found Jack sitting wrapped up in a big shawl with his black eyes sagging out of his head and his fingers done up in a dirty rag. They pulled him out of bed at 4 o'clock, he said, and his sister cried—but they had to go to work or get a beating. Little Jack is no exception. Milly, aged ten, went to work one day at 4:30 in the morning, and she stopped work at 9:30 p. m.; she worked a total of twelve and one-half hours. On two days after that she worked from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, a total of sixteen and one-half hours.

Eleven states have no fourteen-year limit for factory or else make special exemptions which permit children to work in canneries. In various ways also the effect of the law is nullified.

SLAVES OF THE OYSTER INDUSTRY

The vegetable canneries are only a part of the industry. Down along the Gulf coast, from New Orleans eastward to Florida, and along the coast to Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia stretches a chain of oyster and shrimp canneries, where the longest hours and the most miserable conditions prevail, and where the most heart-breaking sights connected with child labor may be found.

Every year in October hundreds of Polish and Bohemian people are shipped over to the Southern coasts by train and by boat. They are housed in crowded, insanitary shacks, frequently only a few feet from the marshes. Go out to one of these canneries at 3 o'clock some morning. The little children, six, seven and eight years old, come stumbling through the dark over the shell piles, munching a piece of bread, and take their places with the older people. They stand in front of the benches, their pails in front of them, split open the rough, hard shells and take out the meat. Though the oyster shells are painful enough for tiny fingers, the shrimp is worse for the children's fingers and even their shoes are attacked by a corrosive substance in the shrimp that is strong enough to eat the tin cans in which they are put up.

An investigator for the National Child Labor Committee saw little Olga standing on a box in order to reach the table, picking

shrimp. Olga was five years old. Later in the day I found her at home worried with the work she had been doing, but the mother complained that Olga was "agly." Four-year-old Mary was working irregularly through the day, shucking about two pots of oysters. Her mother is the fastest shucker in the place, and the boss said: "Mary will work steady next year." E. H. Quinn, one of the freedmen, a bright lad of five years, told me that he worked with his mother and made 15 cents any day he wants to work, but he won't do it steady, if his hands did a bit of better work, he had said to the white man, "I will work steady if you will give me 20 cents a day." THE CRIME OF THE COTTON MILLS.

In the Southern States before last September 11,600 boys and girls under fourteen years worked eleven hours a day in the cotton mill, and now that the Federal law has been declared void, there is nothing to prevent them doing it again. There is only one large cotton mill state, Massachusetts, in which all children under sixteen work only eight hours a day.

Picture the life of the average cotton mill child of twelve or thirteen, working on an eleven-hour schedule. He begins at 6 in the morning and stops at 6 at night, having had one hour at noon. For part of the year he begins work in the dark and stops in the dark. In Georgia night work is legal for children fourteen and one-half years old; in Mississippi boys as young as fourteen are allowed by law to work in the cotton mills at night; and in North Carolina, although the law prohibits night work for children under sixteen, there is evidence that the law is not enforced too strictly. Children of fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, twelve and eleven have been found working on the night shift in the cotton mills of this state.

Whatever the cause the death rate for cotton mill operatives is unusually high. Approximately every two deaths among cotton operatives between the ages of fifteen and forty-four is due to tuberculosis. In practically every age period the tuberculosis mortality rate is higher among cotton mill workers than among the rest of the population.

Boys between fifteen and nineteen in cotton mills have a death rate twice as high as that for non-operatives, and cotton mill girls of the same age period have an even higher death rate. The accident rate for the cotton mill child is more than double that of the older worker.

CHILD LABOR IN AMERICA

Mining heads the list of the most dangerous industries. In 1917 there were 2,696 fatalities in the coal mines of the United States. If ever there was an occupation which young boys should be forbidden to enter, it would seem to be coal mining. Eight of the largest mining states permit the employment of children, fourteen years of age in the coal mines. Practically every state has its own gruesome history of accidents to which the boys employed are equally if not more liable than growing men.

In the terrible Cherry mine disaster in Illinois among the first of the dead bodies brought to the surface after the explosion were those of boys under sixteen years of age, and from the evidence it seemed more than probable that 800 lives were lost because of the carelessness of one boy.

Many of the boys who spend ten hours daily in the blackness of the mine are stunted and undeveloped, some are anemic, and all show some effects of being deprived of the sunlight. In a shaft mine a boy named Black, about fourteen years old, was found, but it was learned that he had been in the mine for three years, helping his father pick coal and load it on the cars. Some time before one of his legs had been so badly crushed that he spent a year in the hospital.

NIGHT WORK IN GLASS FACTORIES

Another example of the kind of work the Federal Child Labor Law was designed to prevent is night work in glass factories. West Virginia is one of the largest glass manufacturing states, and also lacks any regulation of hours. The average age for death among the glass bottle blowers is extraordinarily early—between forty-one and forty-two years. Tuberculosis and pneumonia cause the death of many of the workers, young and old.

The United States report on child labor in the glass industry pointed to the fact that "the physical severity of this (the boy's) work is one of the most important aspects of the question of the employment of children in the glass factory."

The heat in the establishments varies from 88 to 100 degrees, and immediately in front of the glass holders runs a high steam 140 degrees.

The welfare of the child and of America, the cause of education, of humanity, of Christianity, every principle of fairness and common decency demand that the horrors of child labor in the glass industry be ended without delay.

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MISS RUTH LEWING, EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

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JULY 1918

THE TRUE STORY OF THE "WILD BOY"

Come! see the wild boy! He's wild!

Caught in the Siberian Desert by two Chinamen. He bites! He's wild!

Admission 10 cents, shouted a barker to a great throng of men, women and children who crowded around a wire cage in which the boy was imprisoned in River View Park, west of Chicago.

A small boy, attracted by the barker, looked in at the boy and recognized him as the small son of a tailor living on the northwest side of Chicago, whom she knew.

That she could identify the boy, disguised as he was in a Chinese sailor suit, with hair shaved to the scalp save for a paint-brush effect on the crown of the head, and face discolored with a dull chalky paint, was scarcely less surprising than the astounding fact that the child was there on exhibition.

The barker poked the boy with a stick and addressed him in a lingo closely resembling "Hog-Latin."

The wild boy appeared to understand, and in reply began to leap, gesticulate and make strange inarticulate sounds until he sank exhausted to the floor of the cage.

The woman, wiser than her fellow on-lookers, and sick at heart over her wretched discovery, quietly stepped aside to make room for eager

sightseers and went to her home. On the way there she pondered how it could be possible that this child's parents—well to do people with a good business and a home of their own—could be guilty of exploiting this poor little child, whom she knew to be about seven years of age and feeble-minded in this cruel and demoralizing way before pecuniary profit.

She lost no time in telling her husband of the experience. Knowing that the child they took the "wild boy" to be had disappeared from the neighborhood of his home, the identification of the boy seemed practically established. Convinced that a great wrong was being done, the husband made formal report of the case to The Illinois Humane Society. Humane Officer Brayne went at once to the Park, but found the exhibit in question marked "Closed."

An interview with the complainant the following day established much information about the alleged "wild boy," namely, that he was seven years of age (instead of 19, as advertised in the show); the only child of subnormal mentality which complainant thought might very naturally develop into insanity under the existing inhumane treatment as a profitable cleaning and tailoring business and was in very comfortable circumstances at home.

At half past nine o'clock that evening Officer Brayne paid a return visit to the show. After mingling with a miscellaneous collection of glass blowers, trick ponies, contortionists and a staid lady, he suddenly came upon the boy confined in a frame work about 10 by 8 ft. and 7 ft. high, enclosed in wire netting. There was matting on the floor, a small swing, and a box which served as a seat behind which the boy was lying stretched out. About thirty

visitors were in attendance at the time (among them the complainant), and the officer quietly circulated among them.

Later, when he called the case to the attention of the director of publicity for the Park, the man whose business it was to make all contracts for concessions and exhibits, the man replied that the boy was well fed and cared for at the Park, better off than at home, and that the parents were prepared to go into court and swear that he was nineteen years old. However, notwithstanding this, the director decided to take the officer's advice and had the boy taken out of the cage and cared for elsewhere on the grounds where he spent the time when not on exhibition.

Bright and early the next morning the officer visited the parents in the tailor-shop where they were both hard at work. From them he finally wrung the truth—far from a painless extraction, as they became greatly excited and more or less irate at the prospect of any interference in their plans about the boy—that the boy was just seven years old last Thanksgiving day; that he was their only child; that he was an imbecile; and that the contract with the Park provided for a three months' exhibit of the child at \$25.00 a week.

The officer then took the father with him back to the amusement park to get the boy. They found him asleep in a single bed in the living quarters of his care taker. Things were clean and decent. When he had been dressed he was taken in company with his father and the officer directly to Dr. Hickson, the head of the Psychopathic Bureau at the City Hall, who, after thorough examination, declared the boy to be an imbecile. The Doctor seemed greatly interested in the case and warmly commended the Society for its action

in rescuing and protecting this helpless little victim of unnatural and mercenary parents.

After this, Officer Brayne signed a complaint against the parents and the case was called for hearing before Judge Mahoney the next day (June 27th). Defendant's attorney obtained a continuance. The Judge warned the father to keep the boy at home and give him the best of care. On July 2nd the parent-defendant was arraigned in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Mahoney, charged with unlawfully causing a child under the age of fourteen years to be exhibited. Mr. George A. H. Scott, counsel for the Society, Attorney J. M. Laventhal for the defense, and many members of the Showmen's League of America and Humane and Child Welfare organizations were present.

Upon the opening of the case, Officer Brayne gave a brief account of his finding of the child and the existing conditions; after which the attorney for the defense stated that in order to save time he would admit that the child was there. Instantly, Judge Mahoney put the spurs into court procedure by saying, "There is nothing to do, then, but fine this man, the defendant, \$200.00 and costs (\$6.50)." Respondent's attorney demurred, but the court said fine must stand, as the parents of the boy were entitled to no leniency—that they must be taught a severe lesson, for their own good as well as that of others, for exploiting their helpless and afflicted child in such an inhuman manner. Dr. Hickson then testified that the conditions under which the child was found were exciting and injurious to health and general welfare.

This case will be a revelation to

many people, who will hardly think it credible that any parents could be so utterly devoid of father-mother love and parental pride as to exploit their **own** and **only** child, weak in both mind and body, in any such barbaric way. How true it is that half the world does not know how the other half lives. If only the ignorant half and the knowing half could get together on these problems they could do a whole lot of good.

This case, which happened to be given wide publicity because of its sensational character, is only one of many involving children and various forms of abuse that pass through the office of the Humane Society, some of which surpass it in flagrant cruelty. It is a good sample of the protective humane work that is daily being done by the Society. During the last year alone it rescued 1,182 child victims of cruel abuse and vicious environment (to say nothing of the great number of animals it has saved from cruelty), and during the life of the Society it has rescued over 50,000 children.

This Society is maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to help the Society and further its objects should become members. (See back page of cover.) Those knowing of cases of cruelty to children or animals should report them to the Society at once, in writing or by telephone. The Illinois Humane Society, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago. Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186.

GAS MASKS FOR U. S. HORSES AND MULES

The gas defense service is now manufacturing about 5,000 gas masks per day. These are being sent to France, and it is expected that within a short time every horse connected with the American expeditionary forces will be equipped with them.

The new masks have a defensive value considerably greater than any others known. They can be made more quickly, are more economical, and more efficient. They are odorless after being impregnated with chemicals to neutralize all known gases that would affect horses. A distinct advantage is that the masks can be placed securely on the heads of horses which are not wearing harness.

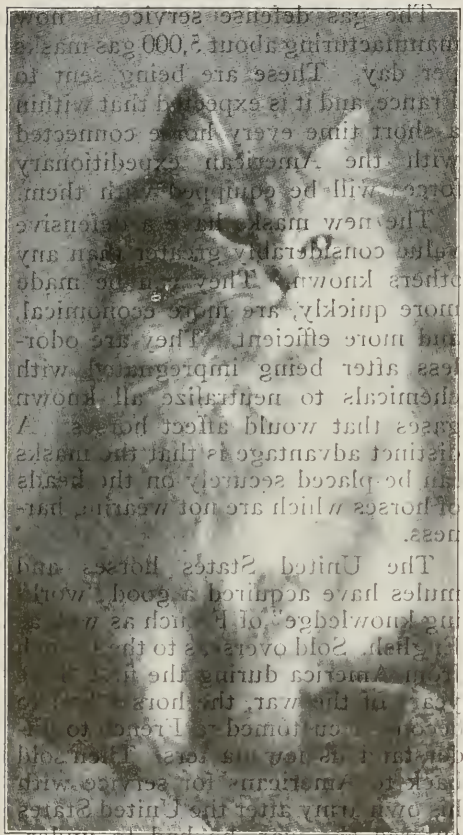
The United States horses and mules have acquired a good "working knowledge" of French as well as English. Sold overseas to the French from America during the first three years of the war, the horses had to become accustomed to French to understand his new masters. Then sold back to Americans for service with his own army after the United States entered the war, he had to understand English, or rather American, all over again.

Hundreds of these American horses were bought from the French when the first forces from the United States landed.

Now, both horses and mules, like the soldiers, respond to either French or English commands.

The efficient and faithful service rendered in this war by horses, mules and dogs, should drive home the impressive lesson of our dependence upon these intelligent, helpful animals; and grateful appreciation and full recognition of their rights should be accorded them.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CATS

Cats are tigers on a small scale. Lions and tigers are really big fierce cats, the largest members of the cat family. The paws and claws of a cat are formed exactly like those of tigers, only much less strong and large; and the tongue is of an equally rough and horny character, capable of slicing meat from a bone. The normal life of a cat is about fifteen years - a long life compared to that of a Jenny Wren (three years) and a very short one compared to that of a whale, which is sometimes credited with five hundred years of existence. Some cats never have been tamed

many people who will have creditable that any parents could be so There are still many wild cats in this country in the far West and in Northern Canada. They are very savage and live with deer and eagles and other wild creatures. They make their homes in hollow trees or tiny caves. They live by catching birds, mice, squirrels, gophers and rabbits or wild hares, just as men who live in the woods hunt game for necessary food.

The domestic house-cats are very different animals, oftentimes very gentle, affectionate pets. Cats were probably first tamed in Egypt. There are many varieties today: white cats, black cats, gray cats, tortoiseshell cats, Maltese and Manx cats - cats with short fur, cats with long fur, cats with long tails and cats with no tails at all.

Domestic cats are very useful, as well as ornamental, in killing mice and rats. So important is this work that no country can afford to be without them. Our own Government employs them in its service and large numbers of them are sent from England to India to kill the rats that are a great plague in that country. Only recently, the United States shipped a thousand cats to France to be used in the trenches to protect the soldiers from the discomfort of rodents. Cats are very intelligent and lovable and under friendly treatment will become as companionable as pet dogs, although more independent. When brought up together, cats and dogs become the best of friends. There are instances on record of mother cats nursing and caring for orphaned puppies, and of mother dogs returning the favor. Cats, like dogs, have often been known to give alarm in times of great danger, and

to exhibit almost human intelligence in saving life and limb.

Although cats, in common with most other animals, have tear glands, they never cry tears. Only human beings seem to express grief in that particular way. Animals do not show discomfort or grief after that manner, although they frequently cry out in piteous voices and show distress in the expression of their faces and attitude of their bodies. Their tear glands are used for moistening and washing their eye-balls when dust or particles of dirt get in their eyes. Every hair in a cat's skin has a muscle attached to its root, and when this muscle contracts it pulls upon the hair and causes it to stand on end. If everyone who has a cat has seen its hair stand on end, this happens only when the cat is suddenly startled or filled with fright. When the fur is distended the cat appears to be twice its actual size and quite formidable in appearance. It is probable that the cat fancies this to be of real help to her in frightening enemies.

While cats cannot talk they do possess vocal chords in the throat which vibrate when they purr and meow. Happy and contented cats that are talked to and played with by their masters and mistresses exercise these accomplishments so much that they practically acquire speech. If you wish to make them supremely happy, treat them occasionally to a bunch of catnip or some valerian roots of which they are extremely fond. This will be a delicate and much appreciated attention.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HER?

This is a sad, but short, tale about a cat, or perhaps about a rabbit that pretended to be a cat. I do not know which. You will presently see why it must be short.

Some time ago a supposed friend sent me as a present, what purported to be a Chinese cat. Thereby hangs a tale? Not at all. The cat hadn't a sign of a tail. It was said by way of apology and explanation that all Chinese cats have no tails. If this is a fact in natural history, it is an absurd fact. For, it is known that all Chinamen—even the smallest—have tails, which are called cues, and sometimes pig-tails, but never cat-tails. And it seemed improbable and heartless that a Chinaman would deny tails to his cats. However, I took the kitten in, and named her "China," a name she has never responded to, to this day.

And this shows the animals' instinct; for when I came to look in the dictionary I found that, in all probability, she was a Manx cat from the Isle of Man—a small English island (hardly big enough to turn round), where cats are obliged to do without tails. It is considered a very nice kind of cat if it is a cat of which I have doubts. It is said that Titian, the great painter—who was probably as good a judge of cats as ever lived—kept several Manx cats always in his house of yore—his son believed so. As I said, I don't think China is a cat, take her all together. She had a small kitten, no tail. Her greyish tail now is less than an inch long, and most of that is off. It is exactly like a rabbit's tail, that is a kind of place for a tail. When China first began to realize her existence, she evidently thought she was a cat, and her first sportive effort was to play with her tail. She looked around and there wasn't any tail, there it is, other end

of her was rabbit. She was mortified; but what could she do? She began, without any apology, to play with her hind leg, to chase it round and round as if it were a tail; and ever after that she has amused herself with her hind legs.

And her hind legs are worth playing with. For they are not like the hind legs of a cat, but are long and bend under exactly like the legs of a rabbit. When China sits down, she sits down like a rabbit. So she is neither one thing nor another; and I cannot make out whether she is a rabbit trying to be a cat, or a cat trying to be a rabbit. She succeeds, any way. China is rather handsome. Her coat is the most beautiful combination of soft buff and ermine fur—a most pleasing color—and she is a shapely little thing besides, with a fine head and pretty face. Like some other beauties, however, she is not as good as she is beautiful. She has a temper—can be very playful and affectionate one minute, and scratch and bite the next. From an infant she seemed to have no conscience. She was a perfect whirlwind in the house, when the whim took her to frolic; went over chairs and all sorts of furniture like a flying squirrel; succeeded in about a week in tearing off all the gimp from the chairs and lounges, climbed the azalea trees, shook off the blossoms, and then broke the stems. Punishment she minded not at all—only to escape from it for the moment. I think she had not, as a kitten, a grain of moral sense, and yet she was “awful cunning” and entertaining—more so than any spoiled child. We got a sedate old cat to come and live with China. She drove that big cat out of the house and off the premises in less than half a day; and that, too, when she wasn’t more than seven inches long. She went at the big cat with incredible fury, with the blaze

and momentum of a little fire-ball.

Now that China has come to be of decent size, some of the vivacity and playfulness has gone out of her, but she is really untamed—goes for things on the table, and all that; and it is more difficult than ever to tell whether she is a rabbit or a cat.

But as to the nature of China, this is what happened recently. China’s mistress had undertaken to raise some radishes, in advance of the season, in a box in her conservatory. It was a slow process, owing to lack of heat or lack of disposition in the radishes to grow. They came up, shot up, grew slender, tall, and pale. Occasionally the mistress would pull up one to see why the bottoms didn’t grow, so that we could eat them; but she never discovered why. The plants spindled up, all top and no radish; and by and by they got tired and laid down to rest. They might in time come to something. In fact, they began to look as if they were thickening in the stem and going to grow in the root. One morning they were gone. Gone, after weeks of patient watching, watering, and anxious expectation! Nibbled off close to the ground. China had eaten every one of them short! Now, doesn’t that show that China is a rabbit? Will a cat eat radish tops? This is one thing I want to know.

There came once to our house a facetious person; that is, a person who makes jokes likely to hurt your feelings; and he looked at the cat, and said it didn’t matter if it had no tail, that I could write one for it. I have done so. But that makes no difference. What I want to know now is this: What can I do with her? I can neither give her away for a cat, nor sell her for a rabbit. Do you think it would coax a tail out of her to put her under blue glass?

Charles Dudley Warner
(Written for *St. Nicholas*, 1879).

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

**EVERY MEMBER WHO ADDS A NEW MEMBER HELPS TO PROMOTE
THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, TO PROTECT THE HELPLESS AND TO
EDUCATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT**

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the Society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies and Agents are already provided in 40 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies, in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

	Membership Fee.	Annual Dues.
Governing Life Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 becoming Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.)	\$200	No Dues
Governing Members.	\$25	
Honorary Members.	No Fee	No Dues
Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director.		
Annual Members.	No Fee	\$5
Life Members.	\$100	No Dues
Branch Members.	No Fee	\$2

Telephones: Harrison 8185, Harrison 8186

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

AUGUST, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



THE SIGNAL OF PEACE

John J. Boyle, Sculptor

Famous Statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Presented by the Late Mr. Lambert Tree

HUMANE ADVOCATE

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VOL. XIII

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No. 10

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY BERGH

E. FELLOWS JENKINS and ROSWELL C. McCREA

The American pioneer in work for the prevention of cruelty was Henry Bergh. The history of humane work during its early period in the United States is so closely bound up with his life that a brief history of his activities is at the same time a sketch of the beginning of the movement for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children.

Mr. Bergh was born in New York City in 1823. His father was Christian Bergh, a man of German ancestry, and a prominent ship-builder of his day. He was born in New York State and lived in New York City until his death at the age of eighty-three. He left a comfortable fortune to his three children, two of whom, Henry and Edwin, were business partners during his later years. The two brothers continued the business until 1842, when they dissolved partnership and the business was closed.

Henry received an excellent education, which he completed at Columbia College. Before the end of his course he made a visit to Europe, remaining there about five years. He was married before his departure to a Miss Taylor, daughter of a wealthy Englishman residing in New York. While in Europe in 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg and acting consul. By reason of a delicate constitution, and the severity of the climate, he was obliged to resign his office in 1864.

After this he made a tour of Europe and traveled extensively in the East. He became interested in the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals while in St. Petersburg. During his stay in that city he intervened on behalf of suffering horses on occasions when intervention would have been violently resented but for his official uniform and the fine livery of his coachman. His interest in anti-cruelty work was greatly increased through an acquaintance with the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London. When Mr. Bergh formed his society he modeled it almost entirely after the English one. He returned to New York during the closing period of the Civil War. After a brief rest he began to mature plans for an American organization. At the start he met with sneers and rebuffs. He was told it was no time for sentiment. "I was getting discouraged," said Mr. Bergh. "The theory of the work was simple enough, but how to put it into practical operation under existing circumstances somewhat staggered me." He persisted, however, and succeeded from time to time in interesting prominent citizens in his efforts. He lost no opportunity to make a popular appeal, and such opportunity not infrequently came on the occasion of cruel treatment of horses on the street. At such times Mr. Bergh would remonstrate

with the cruel-ist, and then appeal to the sympathies of bystanders for help. Many a street sermon was thus preached, and in this way his presence and mission became familiar to the people.

On the night of February 8, 1866, Mr. Bergh delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall on statistics relating to the cruelties practiced on animals, with a view to founding a society for their prevention. The night was stormy, yet the hall was crowded with a representative mixed audience, who listened to the speaker with close attention and interest. The lecturer began by saying that he had been impelled to the course he had adopted by a deep sense of the importance to society of the practice of humanity to animals, as well as by justice to creatures committed to our care by the Most High. He pictured in graphic terms scenes of cruelty that he had witnessed in this and in foreign lands. Cruelty in every form to him indicated an imperfect social and governmental organization. He concluded his address thus: "This is a matter purely of conscience; it has no perplexing side issues. Politics have no more to do with it than astronomy, or the use of the globes. No; it is a moral question in all its aspects; it addresses itself to that quality of our nature which cannot be disregarded by any people with safety to their dearest interest; it is a solemn recognition of that greatest attribute of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, mercy, which if suspended in our own case for a single instant, would overwhelm and destroy us."

Expressions of sympathy and offers of assistance were freely made to Mr. Bergh after this lecture. And the publicity gained in this and other ways with regard to the necessity for the appointment of some legalized body, independent of the consti-

tuted authorities, to enforce existing local laws for animal protection, encouraged him to apply to the State Legislature for a charter of incorporation. There was much opposition on the part of several legislators, but the necessary act of incorporation of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was passed on April 10, 1866. The act was drawn by the late James T. Brady, and the list of incorporators included many of the most eminent citizens of the city and state of New York. A permanent organization was quickly effected. On April 22, 1866, at a meeting in Clinton Hall, at which the mayor presided, the society was formally organized. Mr. Bergh was elected president. His speech of acceptance concluded with these words: "In whichever direction we turn our eyes—to the honor of our country be it said—we behold some stately edifice, or glorious system designed for the spiritual or temporal well-being of the so-called 'Lords of creation,' but nowhere else upon the broad surface of our free and regenerated land, does the eye discover an institution like our own, a creation of warm hearts—of just, generous men, whose conerstone is Mercy and Humanity to the brute creation. There but remains for me to invoke the favor and protection of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, in the execution of its merciful purposes, and to thank you again for the honor conferred in electing me to the presidency of your society."

By the act of incorporation the powers of the police force were extended to the society in the following language:

Sec. 7. The police force of the city of New York, as well as of other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its members or

agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

A room at number 826 Broadway, corner of Twelfth Street, was selected as headquarters, and books were opened by the treasurer, Mr. Wm. M. Murray, for membership and donations. Membership increased rapidly, funds accumulated, a code of by-laws was adopted and the new organization speedily took effective form.

The only law pertaining to animal protection in the state at this time read as follows:

"Every person who shall maliciously kill, or wound any horse, ox or other cattle or sheep belonging to himself or another, or shall maliciously and cruelly beat any such animal belonging to himself or another shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor."

As will be seen this law applied only in a limited way to horses, cattle and sheep. It frequently occurred at this time that butchers tied lambs and calves by their legs, paid little or no attention to the matter of feeding or watering, piled the animals into carts four or five deep, and drove them through the streets with heads hanging over the sides, grinding against the wheels. This was no offense under the law. Neither was it an offense to maltreat or needlessly kill a cat or dog; or to abandon a horse or mule, having a leg broken, or to turn out of its stable a sick or diseased animal to die from lack of food and exposure.

These and kindred cruelties were not considered by law. It therefore became necessary to have the statute amended to this end. President Bergh appeared before the legislature and urged more effectual legal provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals along the lines above

indicated. Such a law was passed on April 19. The first arrest was that of a butcher, who was carting calves in the manner above referred to. He was convicted and fined ten dollars. In the face of opposition the society during its first year prosecuted 119 offenders, and obtained a good proportion of convictions. Ridicule was regularly cast on the efforts of the society to enforce the law, and many of its supporters became discouraged. But the indomitable will of President Bergh held it together, and the results of its work gradually won larger favor. No opportunity was lost for enforcing the penalties prescribed by law, but effort did not end here. The preventive purpose of the society was kept steadily in view. Mr. Bergh was indefatigable. In addition to physical and literary work he lectured regularly on the theme of his life's work. In the summer of 1867 he delivered an address before the Putnam County Agricultural Society on "Our Dumb Chattles." An audience of over three thousand listened to the novel ideas advanced by the speaker, that animals have rights which men are bound to respect. A deep impression was made by this and numerous other lectures delivered in different parts of the state during this year.

The need of drinking fountains for horses, cattle and smaller animals was early impressed on Mr. Bergh. And in less than a year ten were erected in the city. An accurate count kept by a person stationed at one of these fountains, showed that during three hours on a day in August, 1867, 850 men, women and children, 80 horses and 10 dogs used the fountain.

The Society conducted a vigorous crusade against the butchers. They were forced to adopt the more humane method of carrying animals to abattoirs: Four-wheeled vehicles,

that gave room to stand and move about with comfort, were adopted. The condition and treatment of the horses employed by omnibus corporations also came in for attention. These animals were usually lame, sore and emaciated as a result of overwork in drawing immense, crowded vehicles. Opposition was strong. The courts were not friendly. But ultimately direct recourse to the owners of stage lines resulted in a rule providing for the dismissal from employment of any driver maltreating his animals or driving them when lame.

Twenty-two years ago the overloading of horses attached to street-railway cars was an evil, unusually difficult to check. The press and public opinion were favorable to some definite legislative restrictions, limiting the carload to a certain number of passengers. But the interests hostile to such a regulation were too powerful to make its enactment possible. Mr. Bergh determined to test the efficiency of existing law, and in a case tried in the Court of General Sessions he succeeded in obtaining a conviction. This was later upheld by the Supreme Court. This vigorous application of the statutes for the prevention of cruelty did much to afford relief both to beast and passengers.

Mr. Bergh was persistent in securing enforcement of the law in this regard. He was almost daily seen standing in the center of one of the street-railroad tracks, obstructing the passage of a packed car. When he demanded that "those horses be unharnessed and taken back to the stable," he was jeered and hooted at by the surrounding mob. No argument could move him, and the horses did go before he would move from his position. One of Mr. Bergh's most determined opponents in the state legislature was Jacob Sharp,

the president of the principal street railway company in New York City. Mr. Bergh tried for years to secure the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to salt the street-car tracks for the purpose of melting the snow. Year after year his efforts were thwarted; but the companies behind Mr. Sharp ultimately tired of the fight and the coveted law was enacted.

Mr. Bergh also sought to enforce the humane laws in private places. Dog and cock fights were a prevalent form of brutal amusement, the suppression of which was a prime object of the society's activities. These efforts were largely successful, even though they were carried out in the face of underhand opposition that endangered the lives of Mr. Bergh and his active associates.

During the early life of the Society Mr. Bergh served as president, acting agent and legal counsel. In 1870 the work had expanded so far as to call for differentiation of these functions, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry became associated with the society as legal counsel.

In 1871 it became necessary to amend the society's charter to enable it to take and to hold real estate. The necessary amendment was enacted at the instance of Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry. At about this time a benevolent Frenchman, named Louis Bonard, died and bequeathed his property to the Society. Mr. Bergh did not meet Mr. Bonard until just before his death, when he sent for Mr. Bergh to visit him at St. Vincent's hospital. "I have," said the sick man, "long entertained a deep regard for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I have bequeathed to it all my property, as there is no cause which so entirely possesses my sympathies as the one it represents." His will left property amounting to more

than \$100,000 to Mr. Bergh's Society. The will was contested on the ground that Mr. Bonard was not mentally sound; that he believed in the transmigration of human souls, and that his motive in making the legacy was for his self-protection in the future stage of what he supposed his existence might be, should his soul become absorbed in the body of an animal.

Prior to 1869 horses that had fallen sick or had been injured in the streets, suffered much, and many were left to die in their tracks, owing to the lack of a proper vehicle to transport them to hospitals for treatment. This difficulty was remedied by Mr. Bergh, who designed and had constructed an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. This was of the type now very familiar in all large cities where animal protection is made a subject of specific provision.

In 1871 the crusade of the Society against the feeding of distillery refuse to cattle began. This fight lasted for many years. Obstacles were regularly thrown in the way of Mr. Bergh by the local judiciary, which from time to time refused to recognize Mr. Bergh's right to appear in the case, to accept the recorded judgment of scientific authorities or to hear the testimony of medical experts bearing on the matter. There was no abatement of activity, however, and finally with the powerful assistance of the late Frank Leslie, of the New York Herald and of other prominent newspapers the swill-milk establishments were so thoroughly exposed that the state authorities were aroused to the need for action. This resulted ultimately in the closing of the objectionable pens.

The clipping and singeing of horses, the check-rein, docking, pigeon-shooting, vivisection and kindred cruelties were among the many

combated by Mr. Bergh with characteristic constancy of purpose. The progress of the New York Society contributed greatly to the formation of such societies in other cities and states, with similar laws as a basis of their action. Mr. Bergh's lecture tour late in 1873, beginning in Buffalo, and continuing at intervals of a day or two in Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, aided the movement, as did the exhibit at the Centennial Anniversary Celebration in 1876.

In 1873 Mr. Bergh and Mr. Gerry succeeded in having the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit from state to state passed by Congress, after a long and bitter fight. An interesting phase of the campaign developed on the occasion of one of the hearings before the Congressional Committee having the bill in charge. Mr. Bergh, while defending the bill, was amazed to find a large, enthusiastic audience of persons he had never seen before. He subsequently discovered that they were largely representatives of numerous patent cars for transporting animals by rail, large orders for which they expected to receive when the bill should become a law. Mr. Gerry succeeded in having a "twenty-four hour" law, covering the same matter, passed in the New York legislature.

In 1875, at the annual meeting of the society, Mr. Bergh made this announcement:

"It is with infinite satisfaction that I report the information of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. And it will afford you likewise, I am sure, an equal share of pleasure to know that to this society is due in a great degree the consummation of this important fact. That the sad case of little Mary Ellen, so wisely conducted to

a happy result, was the nucleus of its creation, there is little doubt; and that the sufferings of that little fraction of humanity inspired the kind heart of John D. Wright to take a leading part in its formation and usefulness is also true. Nor should I fail to make mention that to Mrs. Charles C. Wheeler are due the honor and credit of first calling our attention to the deplorable condition of that child. Mr. Gerry has prepared an act of incorporation (Laws of 1875, chapter 130), which includes many of our most eminent and humane citizens, and it has already been presented to the legislature."

This announcement chronicles the first steps in the formation of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as an offshoot of the work of animal protection.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during Mr. Bergh's lifetime was distinctly a one-man power. In 1878, Mr. Bergh is reported to have said: "I hate to think what will become of this Society when I am gone." Although some years before this, in addressing a meeting of members of the Society he said in the course of some remarks outlining the causes of the remarkable growth of the Society: "The time must come, however, when we shall be compelled to surrender approved work unto the hands of others, and I feel as certain as it is possible for me to be of anything, that our successors will not allow its utility and efficiency to recede from it." Whether or not this was the expression of a hope more than of conviction it is of course impossible to say. But when Mr. Bergh died on March 12, 1888, he left the Society and the work for which it stood in the community at large in a prosperous condition. The headquarters of the Society at Twenty-second Street

and Fourth Avenue had become a veritable museum of curiosities collected to illustrate the different forms of cruelty practiced against dumb animals. Countless cruelties had been suppressed or minimized, the idea had spread to other cities, states and countries, and hundreds of auxiliaries had sprung up in all parts of the world. Mr. Bergh was in constant correspondence with these up to the time of his death. After Mr. Bergh's death, the Society, in spite of vicissitudes of management, continued to grow in resources and in the magnitude of its work.

TRANSPORTATION CRUELITIES

Railroad congestion incident to the war, has added much to the suffering of animals in transportation.

Recently Geo. F. O'Neal, a director of the Wisconsin Humane Society, discovered a milch cow which had been forty-eight hours in transit without being milked, fed or watered. Mr. O'Neal got busy and brought prompt relief to the tortured animal. This matter was taken up at the last meeting of the officers of the society and an effort is being made to secure the co-operation of transportation companies for more humane treatment of animals delivered to their care.

Superintendent Clayton recently arrested a man for shipping pigs in an unsuitable crate. When the six baby pigs reached Milwaukee three were dead and the others were partly suffocated. These revived after Mr. Clayton had given them fresh air and water. The owner of the pigs was bound over to the circuit court. The cruelty inflicted in transportation of food animals is something which should have the attention of every humanitarian in the state

Humane Advocate

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MISS RUTH EWING - - - EDITOR

Free to all Members and Contributors

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AUGUST, 1918

HUMANE CONVENTION IN CHICAGO IN OCTOBER

The Forty-second Annual Convention of The American Humane Association is to be held in Chicago, October 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1918. This is a representative National body consisting of a membership made up of local humane societies and individual humanitarians. These conventions are the "happy hunting ground" where the humane clans gather for consultation and discussion and the unification of practical methods for stopping cruel practices. They are open to all persons interested in the cause and have as their object the promotion of humane progress.

If ever there was need for concerted and systematic, well organized work in this direction it is at the present time when the human race and the animal kingdom as well are engaged in the fiercest struggle for existence in the history of the world, already having paid a monstrous toll in human and animal suffering and loss of life. Not since the dawn of creation has there been such a crying need for a practical application of love and kindness and a demonstration of the unity of good. Social and economic conditions are in a war-shattered condition, and humanitarians should be among the first to enlist in the engineering corps that must reconstruct a road to relief.

It is a well known fact that juvenile delinquency has increased since the war began—a reflection of the demoralizing influence and the direct result of mental contagion. This epidemic of war-inflamed minds has broken out among the masses of children, resulting in much juvenile crime, serious and otherwise, presenting many new problematic phases to those engaged in child protective work. Everyone who loves and wishes to protect children should attend this convention and become a factor in the great movement to restore them to normal conditions and safeguard their best interests. The children's section of the program is being given very careful attention by a number of specialists in this branch of humane work; important papers pertaining to child salvage are in preparation by leading workers, and the program as planned, will be one of unusual and practical interest.

On the other hand all those interested in animal protection should be present at this congress and take active part in its deliberations. The time of the convention devoted to animals will be divided between the consideration of problems relating to regular animal work and questions relative to the operations of the Red Star. The latter organization on account of public interest in all matters pertaining to the war will be given much importance on the program. Many prominent speakers of practical experience in humane work have signified their intention to be present to discuss the latest phase of anti-cruelty work, and the program, which differs in many respects from the traditional ones of former years, promises to be particularly practical and worth while.

Humane workers in every section of the country need to come in con-

tact with the work of these conventions—this year, more than ever before. The coming together of those actively engaged in the field is calculated to extend acquaintance with the work and the workers and is distinctly instructive and valuable. Co-operation and system are absolutely essential to the success of any big interest—business, philanthropy or religion. Organization, conferences and thorough planning are as necessary in wholesale humane work as in Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. work or in any other field of mercy. The driving force of individuals will not amount to much unless it be harnessed to a unit, intelligently directed and properly applied.

With each succeeding year the demand for greater activity on the part of the Humane Societies becomes more imperative, due to the constant growth of the cities and towns and the consequent increase in the volume of work to be done, as well as to the ever-developing interest in the general welfare of children and animals which is steadily raising the high water mark of humane sentiment. The Societies and Special Agents in Illinois have accomplished much concrete humane work, separately and collectively, and now that the National Humane Convention is soon to convene in this State every locality should be represented in order to give any accurate idea of our collective forces. Each organization and special agent should manifest enough interest, energy and pride to see that one or more representatives attend the convention and contribute to its success.

This movement is a tank that will do much to crush cruelty and clear the way for humanity.

QUINCY HUMANE SOCIETY

At the quarterly meeting of the Quincy Humane society, July 3rd, it was decided to send three delegates to the American Humane association which meets in Chicago, October 7-10. The delegates will not be named till later.

The report of J. H. Best, financial secretary, shows a balance in the treasury of \$629.99.

George Miller, chairman of the fountain committee, reported all the fountains in good shape.

Humane Officer Fowley's report for the quarter ending June 30 was read and is as follows:

- Animals fed and watered, 6.
- Animals taken out of work, 8.
- Animals taken out of dangerous places, 6.
- Animals got homes for, 2.
- Boys reprimanded for shooting at birds, 15.
- Boys reprimanded for jumping on and off moving cars, 8.
- Cases investigated where dogs had been poisoned, 4.
- Destitute cases investigated, 5.
- Fathers and mothers reprimanded for neglect of families, 8.
- Girls and boys sent home off the streets and from parks, 7.
- Horse traders ordered out of country, 5.
- Investigated cases outside of city, 9.
- Men obtained labor for, 4.
- Parties required to get pads and repair harness for animals, 4.
- Parties required to feed, water and give better care to animals, 9.
- Parties requested to drive slower, 9.
- Parties requested to have teams shod, 1.
- Parties requested to lengthen check reins, 12.
- Parties requested to load lighter, 13.
- Parties requested to get crates for wagon when hauling calves, 2.
- Parties requested to pick up nails and glass in street, 5.
- Parties reprimanded for jerking horses, 9.
- Parties reprimanded for fast driving, 14.
- Parties reprimanded for abusing animals, 5.
- Poultry houses investigated, 6.
- Visited all of the pool rooms, 3.
- Instructed all of the fish dealers to kill fish before dressing, visited the carnival grounds each day, also visited the dairies to see that the stock was properly fed and watered, inspected the house of correction weekly and found the same to be in good condition.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



PASS, FRIEND

From LIFE

THE DOG THAT SAVED THE BRIDGE

By Charles G. D. Roberts

The old canal lay dreaming under the autumn sun, tranquil between its green banks and its two rows of stiffly-trimmed, bordering poplars. Once a busy highway for barges, it was now little more than a great drainage ditch, with swallows and dragonflies darting and flashing over its seldom-ruffled surface. Scattered here and there over the flat, green meadows beyond its containing dykes, fat cows lay lazily chewing the cud.

Along the grass-grown towpath, marching in half sections, came a tiny detachment of long-coated Belgian riflemen, with a machine gun. The deadly little weapon, on its two-wheeled toy-carriage, was drawn by a pair of sturdy, brindled dogs—mongrels, evidently, showing a dash of bull and a dash of retriever in their makeup. They were not as large as the dogs usually employed by the Belgians in this kind of service. But they were strong and keen on their job.

The little band kept well under the trees as they went, lest some far-scouting aéro-

plane should catch sight of them. In the southeastern sky, presently, an aeroplane—a Taube—did appear, but it was so distant that the young lieutenant in command of the detachment, after examining it carefully with his field-glasses, concluded that it was little likely to detect his dark line moving under the trees. The Taube, that execrated Dove of Death, was spying over the Belgian trenches, and doubtless daring a hot fire from the Belgian rifles. Once it made a wide sweep northwestward, rapidly growing larger; and the little band under the trees lay down, hiding themselves and the gun behind the dyke. Then its flight swerved back over the Belgian lines; and the commander, lowering his glasses with a deep breath of relief, gave the order to march. Two minutes later, around the questioning aeroplane appeared a succession of sudden, fleecy puffs of smoke, looking soft and harmless as cotton wool. One of these came just before the nose of the aeroplane. Next moment the machine gave a great swooping dive, righted itself, dived again, and dropped like a stone.

"Thank God for that," muttered the young lieutenant; and his men cheered grimly, under their breath.

Three minutes later the detachment came to an old stone bridge. Here it halted. The men began hastily entrenching themselves, where they could best command the approaches on the other side. The machine gun, lifted from its little carriage, was placed cunningly behind a screen of reeds. The two dogs, panting, lay down in their harness under a thick bush. In an amazingly brief time the whole party was so hidden that no one approaching from the other side of the canal could have guessed there was anything more formidable in the neighborhood than the ruminating cows.

The neglected, almost forgotten, old bridge had suddenly leaped into importance. Reinforcements for the sore-pressed divisions to the southeast were being sent around by the north of the canal, and were to cross by the bridge. The detachment had been sent to guard the bridge at all costs from any wide-roving patrols of Uhlans, who might take it into their heads to blow it up.

For perhaps an hour the detachment had lain concealed, when those ominous pillars of smoke against the sky were joined suddenly by swarms of the little white puffs of cotton wool, and the confused noises redoubled in violence. The battle was swaying nearer, and spreading around a swiftly widening arc of the low horizon. Then another aeroplane—another bird-like Taube—came in view, darting up from a little south of west. The young lieutenant, in his hiding-place beside the bridge-head, clapped his glasses anxiously to his eyes. Yes, the deadly flier was head-

ing straight for this position. Evidently the Germans knew of that out-of-the-way bridge, and in their eyes also, for some reason, it had suddenly acquired importance. The Taube was coming to see in what force it was held.

Flying at a height of only five or six hundred metres, the Taube flew straight over them. There was no longer any use in attempting concealment. The riflemen opened fire upon it furiously as soon as it came within range. It was hit several times; but the Taube is a steel machine, well protected from below, and neither the pilot nor any vital part of the mechanism was damaged. It made haste, however, to climb and swerve away from so hot a neighborhood. But first, as a message of defiance it dropped a bomb. The bomb fell sixty or seventy yards away from the bridge, back in the meadow, among a group of cows.

"That cooks our goose," snapped one of the riflemen concisely.

"Their shells 'll be dead onto us in ten minutes' time," growled another. And all cursed soberly.

"I don't think so!" said the young lieutenant, after a moment's hesitation. "They want the bridge; so they won't shell it. But you'll see they'll be onto us shortly with their mitrailleuse, and a half a battalion of so, enough to eat us up. We've got to get word back quick to the General, for reinforcements, or the game's up."

"I'll go, my Lieutenant!" said Jean Ferreol, an eager, dark Walloon, springing to his feet.

The lieutenant did not answer for some moments. He was examining through his glasses a number of mounted figures, scattering over the plains to the rear in groups of two and three. Yes, they were Uhlans unquestionably. The line of combat was shifting eastward.

"No," said he, "you can't go, Jean. You'd never get through. The boches are all over the place back there, now. And you wouldn't be in time, even if you did get through. I'll send one of the dogs."

He tore a leaf out of his note-book and began scribbling.

"Better send both dogs, my Lieutenant," said Jan Steen, the big broad-built Fleming who had charge of the machine-gun, unharassing the dogs as he spoke. "Leo's the cleverest, and he'll carry the message right; but he won't have his heart in the job unless you let Dirck go along with him. They're like twins. Moreover the two together wouldn't excite suspicion like one alone. One alone the boches would take for a messenger dog sure. But two racing over the grass might seem to be just playing."

"Bon," said the young lieutenant. "Two strings to our bow."

He hurriedly made a duplicate of his dispatch. The dispatch was folded small and tied under the dogs' collars. Big Jan spoke a few words crisply and decisively, in Flemish, to Leo, who watched his lips eagerly and wagged his tail as if to show he understood. Then he spoke similarly, but with more emphasis and reiteration, to Dirck, at the same time waving his arm toward the distant group of roofs from which the detachment had come. Dirck looked anxiously at him, and whined, and then glanced inquiringly at Leo, to see if he understood what was required of them. He was almost furiously willing, but not so quick to catch an idea as his more lively yoke-fellow. Big Jan repeated his injunctions yet again, with unhurried patience, while his leader fumed behind him. Jan Steen knew

well that with a dog, in such circumstances, one must be patient though the skies fall. At last Dirck's grin widened, his tail wagged violently, and his low whining gave way to a bark of elation.

"He's got it," said Jan with slow satisfaction. He waved his arm, and the two dogs dashed off as if they had been shot out of a gun, keeping close along the inner base of the dyke.

Side by side, racing wildly like children just let out from school, the two dogs dashed off through the grass along the base of the dyke. Leo, the lighter in build and in color, and the more conspicuous by reason of a white foreleg, was also the lighter in spirits. Glad to be clear of the harness, and proud of his errand, he was so ebullient in his gaiety that he could spare time to spring into the air now and again to snap at a low-fluttering butterfly. The more phlegmatic Dirck, on the other hand, was too busy keeping his errand fixed in his mind to waste any interest on butterflies, though he was ready to gambol a bit whenever his volatile comrade frolicked into collision with him.

Soon—Leo leading as usual—they quitted the dyke and started off across the open meadows toward the hottest of the firing. A couple of patrolling Uhlans, some distance off to the right, caught sight of them, and a bullet whined complainingly just over their heads. But the other Ulan, the one who had not fired, rebuked his companion for wasting ammunition. "Can't you see they're just a couple of puppies, larking around?" he asked scornfully. "Suppose you thought they were Red Cross."

"Thought they might be dispatch-dogs, Herr Sergeant," answered the trooper deprecatingly.

"Well, they're not, blockhead," grunted the cocksure sergeant. And the two rode on, heading diagonally toward the canal.

The dogs, at the sound of the passing bullet, had crouched flat to the ground. When the sound was not repeated, however, they sprang up and continued their journey—Leo, excited but not terrified, more inclined to frolic than ever, while Dirck, who by some obscure instinct had realized that the shot was not a chance one but a direct personal attack, kept looking back and growling at the pair of Uhlans.

But though Leo, the exuberant, gambolled as he ran, he ran swiftly none the less, so swiftly that plodding Dirck had some trouble to keep up with him. Ten minutes more and they ran into the zone of fire. Bullets hummed waspishly over them, but, after a moment's hesitation they raced on. The German infantry were in position, quite hidden from view, some six or seven hundred yards to the right. They were firing at an equally invisible line of Belgians, who were occupying a drainage ditch some 300 yards to the left. The two dogs had no way of knowing that the force on their left was a friendly one, so they kept straight on beneath the cross-fire. Had they only known, their errand might have been quickly accomplished.

A little further on the grass land came to an end and there was a naked, sun-baked stubble-field. As the two raced out over this perilous open space the battle deepened above them. The fire from the Belgian side went high over the dogs' heads, seeking the far-off target of the enemy's prostrate lines. But the German fire was sighted for too close a range, and the bullets were falling short. Here and there one struck with a vicious spat close to the runners' feet. Here and there a small stone would fly into the air with a sudden, inexplicable impulse, or a bunch of stubble would hop up as if startled from its roothold. A ball just nicked the extreme tip of Dirck's tail, making him think a hornet had stung him. With a surprised yelp he turned and bit at his supposed assailant. Realizing his mistake in a second he dropped the injured member sheepishly and tore on after Leo several paces ahead.

Next second a shrapnel shell burst overhead with a shattering roar. Both dogs cowered flat, shivering. There was a smart patter all about them, and little spurts of dust, straw, and dry earth darted upward. The shrapnel shell was doubtless a mere stray, an ill-calculated shot exploding far from its target. But to Leo it seemed a direct attack upon himself.

Another shrapnel shell burst in the air, but further away than the first, and Leo marked where the little spurts of dust arose. They were well behind him. The rifle bullets pinging overhead were higher now, as the Germans were getting the range of the Belgian line.

The tiny canal-side village which was the goal of these two devoted messengers was by this time less than a mile away, and straight ahead.

But now the spectacle of the two dogs racing desperately towards the village under the storm of lead and shell had caught the attention of both sides. There was no question, either, as to which side they belonged to. The German bullets began to lash the ground like hail all about them. Leo stopped and a German sharpshooter got the range of him exactly. A bullet crashed through his sagacious brain; and he dropped, with his muzzle between his legs.

But Dirck, meanwhile, had refused to follow his leader's example. His goal was too near. He saw the familiar uniforms. Above the din he could detect the cries and calls of encouragement from his people. Every faculty in his valiant and faithful being bent itself to the accomplishment of his errand. The bullets raining about him concerned him not at all. The crash of a shrapnel shell just over him did not even make him cock an eye skyward. The shrapnel bullets raised jets of dust before and behind him, and on either side. But not one touched him. He knew nothing of them. He only knew his lines were close ahead, and he must reach them.

The Belgians cheered and yelled, and poured in a concentrated fire in that section of the enemy which was attacking the dog. For a few seconds that small, insignificant, desperate, four-footed shape drew upon itself the undivided attention of several thousand men. It focussed the battle, for the moment. It was only a brindle dog, yet upon its fate hung immense and unknown issues. Everyone knew now that the devoted animal was carrying a message. The Germans suddenly came to feel that to prevent the delivery of that message would be like winning a battle. The Belgians turned a battery from harrying a far-off squadron of horse to shell the lines opposite in defense of the little messenger. Men fell by the score, on both sides, to decide that unexpected contest.

And still Dirck raced on, heedless of it all. Then, within fifty yards of the goal, he fell. A bullet had smashed one of his legs. He picked himself up again instantly and hobbled forward, trailing the mangled limb. But the moment he fell a score of riflemen had leaped out to rescue him. Three dropped on the way out. Half a dozen more fell on the way back. But Dirck, whining and licking his rescuer's hands, was carried to shelter behind the massive stone wall of the inn yard, where the Brigadier and his officers were receiving and sending out dispatches.

An aide drew the message from under Dirck's collar, and handed it, with a word of explanation, to the general. The latter read it, glanced at the time on the dispatch and then at his watch, and gave hurried orders for strong reinforcements to be rushed up to the old bridge. Then he looked at Dirck, whose shattered leg was being dressed by an orderly.

"That dog," he growled, "has been worth exactly three regiments to us. He's saved the bridge, and he's saved three regiments from being cut off. See that he's well looked after and cured as soon as possible. He's a good soldier, and we'll want him again."

CASES IN COURT

A case of extreme cruelty under particularly pathetic circumstances was reported, in which a man—an habitual drunkard—cruelly abused his invalid wife and nine children. Humane Officer Brayne found that the wife was dying of cancer, and that there was plenty of proof of the husband's bad habits, vicious disposition and brutal and indecent treatment of his family. It was learned that up until a year ago, the woman had earned \$20.00 a week taking in washing to support herself and the younger children (the older ones were employed) while the man put in most of his time at the neighborhood saloons; but that since her illness had developed she had been obliged to depend upon him, his help amounting to less than \$14.00 in eight weeks.

Officer Brayne interviewed the man at the lime and cement yards where he was earning \$3.50 per day. He promised to mend his ways if the Society would not take action against him. After giving him a few days in which to make good, if he was sincerely disposed to do so, during which time the officer kept a vigilant watch to safeguard the family, a warrant was sworn out for the man as he had been going from bad to worse.

When the case came to trial in the Court of Domestic Relations, defendant plead guilty. After a ringing reprimand from Judge Mahoney, defendant was ordered to pay \$18.00 per week into the Court for the wife, and was put on probation for a year.

Record 75; case 292.

Police Sergeant Theodore Smith arrested a boy for driving a horse that was unfit for work, and asked the Society to take charge of the case. Humane Officer Brayne ex-

amined the horse which was very thin and had a sore back upon which the harness rubbed. He placed pads under the saddle to relieve the pressure, and then asked the police to release the driver and book the owner who was responsible for sending the animal out.

The case of the owner, charged with causing said animal to be worked, was called before Judge Doyle in the Sheffield Avenue Court, and he was fined \$3.00 and costs, \$6.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 115; case 504.

Mrs. Groshans, Humane Officer of Aurora, Ills., asked the assistance of the Society in prosecuting five men whom she had the police hold for cruelty to animals. Dr. Weise, the veterinary who examined the animals in question, reported them to be in bad condition. Humane Officer Miller went to Aurora to make an examination and represent the Society. He found eight horses and two mules, all very thin, and most of them but half shod and suffering from lameness in consequence. The officer saw Chief of Police McCarthy who told him the animals had been left standing for several hours on the street, without feed or water, while the drivers got drunk; that they had been locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct and tried and fined \$3.00 each, after which they had been held for cruelty to animals at the request of complainant.

After seeing States Attorney J. Bruce Amell, Officer Miller swore out warrants for the arrest of the owner of the animals (a man living in Chicago) and for two of the drivers found to be most responsible. When the case came to trial, a few days later, before Judge Dutton, the owner was fined \$10.00 and costs

(amounting to \$14.00) and the drivers were dismissed. By the time the owner had paid this fine, the livery expenses for the ten animals incident to their detention pending the trial, board for the four men, together with the veterinarian's and blacksmith's bills (for needed attention ordered by the Society), the case had cost him a pretty penny—about \$100.00 in all—which experience was calculated to teach him the cost of cruelty and the economy of humane treatment.

Record 115; case 463.

Humane Officer Miller assisted a woman who made complaint that her husband failed to support her although he earned good regular wages. Judge Mahoney heard the evidence and ordered defendant to pay \$5.00 per week to his wife, which he is now doing.

Record 75; case 231.

Judge Mahoney ordered a man, who had been reported to the Humane Society for non-support and cruel neglect of his wife and children, to provide for his family and placed him on probation for a year. When Humane Officer Miller investigated

conditions, he found the wife and four children neatly but shabbily dressed, and living on one loaf of rye bread and a quart of milk a day. They had been without fuel or money most of the time for several weeks.

Record 75; case 194.

A woman appealed to the Society to assist her to prosecute her husband, whom she charged with drunkenness, cruelty, indecency and non-support. Humane Officer Miller interviewed a witness who declared the man in question was a brute who whipped and kicked his wife, having severely injured her on more than one occasion, as he could testify. It was learned that shortly before the case was reported, he had come home with his pay, amounting to \$80.00, thirty-five of which he gave to his family, and then had taken \$12.00 from his daughter's earnings and \$9.00 from a son, with which he had celebrated by indulging his appetite for liquor.

He was arrested and arraigned in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Mahoney who ordered him to live apart from his wife, but to pay her \$8.00 a week without fail.

Record 75; case 332.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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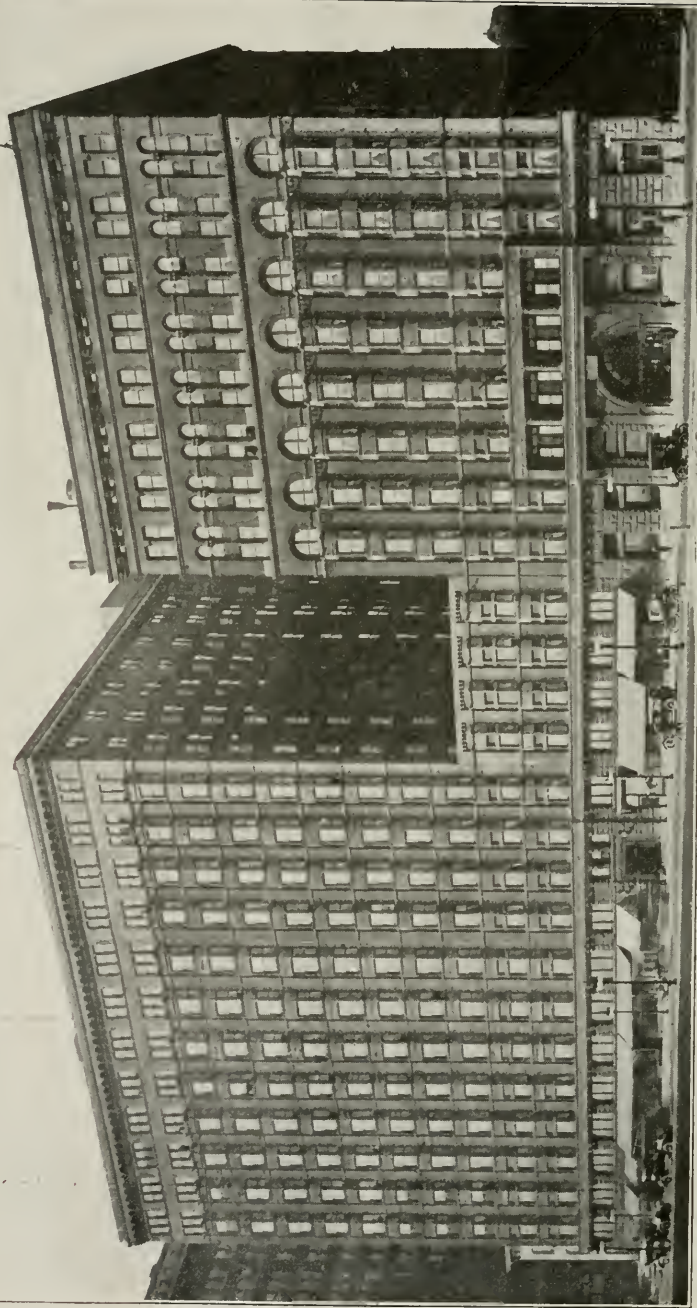
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HUMANE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Where the National Humane Convention, the 42d annual meeting of The American Humane Association will be held October 7, 8, 9 and 10. The first two days will be devoted to children, the third to animals, and the last to the Red Star Relief for horses, mules and dogs engaged in the War. Every lover of humanity is invited to come.

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, 10

The national gathering of humanitarians will be held this year in Chicago, Ill., October 7, 8, 9, and 10, when The American Humane Association convenes for its 42d annual meeting. Representatives from many parts of the Union are planning to attend its sessions because of the direct benefit which is bound to accrue to the societies which they represent.

Following the usual custom, one-half of the convention will be devoted to child and the other half to animal protection. This year all papers relating to child protection will be given during the first two days of the convention. Papers from many authorities on the protection of children have been scheduled and those who attend are sure of securing much valuable information and help. Such organizations as the Children's Bureau and the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense and the Chicago Juvenile Court, have been invited to send one of their chief representatives to present a paper on the many problems which have been brought on because of the war.

As the number of men at home becomes more and more depleted the

need for better care and protection of the American children becomes one of the most important questions confronting us today. Intensive study has been put on the subject and it is important that all workers, not only in societies for the protection of children, but other organizations that have anything to do with children should be thoroughly acquainted with the situation as it really is. There must be constructive planning if we are to come through the war without weakening materially the next generation of manhood and womanhood. There are bound to be many domestic problems arising that would never have occurred if the father could have been left home with his family. All belligerent countries have noted an increase in juvenile delinquency. There are many signs that we also are going to feel the effect of war through an increase in the number of boys and girls requiring oversight and direction.

In spite of the increased number of delivery trucks and the use of tractors there are still millions of horses and mules being employed in this country. The high price of hay and grain and the shortage of

man power, especially experienced horsemen, have brought very serious problems up to humane organizations. Many of the organizations are fully alive to these problems and know how to meet them. There are dozens of anticruelty societies engaged in animal protection that need instruction along their particular lines. The convention speakers will deal with these various matters. All will be benefited by the discussions and suggestions.

The small animal problem is one that is vexing many sections of the country. It must be handled sanely and with a great deal of skill or there will be much suffering. Experts in this line have been scheduled for the program and may be depended upon to bring an important message to the delegates of the convention.

Red Star day will bring a great quantity of talent to the convention. Expert horsemen, experienced veterinarians and army men have been scheduled for the program. The whole subject of providing and handling the army animal will be discussed. Among a few of the speakers who may be mentioned in this connection are Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, Dean of the New York State Veterinary College of New York University; Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America; and Mr. G. E. Wentworth, Superintendent of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Co., Chicago, and others. There will also be many practical humanitarians and Red Star workers at these sessions to describe how branches may be supported and financed and how the work may be popularized in a community. This entire day will prove a wonderful climax to a most successful convention.

COMING HUMANE CONVENTION

The primary object in holding annual national humane conventions is to bring the humanitarians of the different states in touch with each other, in order that they may feel the strength of unity and become better equipped to cope with matters of state and national interest and import relative to humane work. Such meetings are deemed of great advantage in offering opportunity for an exchange of ideas and general discussion on the practical points concerning the work. They serve to show in an impressive way the value of gathered force in a common cause and the unlimited possibilities of mutual helpfulness.

Humane sentiment has come down to us through Oriental tradition and Western thought, from time immemorial, but the process of reducing this sentiment to practice has been slow and labored. Humane sentiment and humane practice have not developed along parallel lines. What of the thousands of children, victims of circumstance cruel to mind, health and morals who are subjected to all manner of deprivations, starvation, lack of love, care and education? Who would not feel like helping them to better conditions? And what of the good beasts—faithful, patient, hard-working, oftentimes reflecting more of virtue than man—made to suffer the anger of others, cruel usage, hunger, thirst and improper care? Who would not wish to lead them to green pastures? The humane sentiment that would seek to improve these conditions and establish child and animal welfare, has now found expression and been externalized in the Humane Movement, and the American Humane Association and its nearly six hundred local Humane Societies form the machinery with which the practical preventive and punitive work is done.

No greater nor more comprehensive benevolence exists than the protection of children and animals from abuse. It is a work inspired by compassion, whose benefits are steadily increasing and winning recognition: this recognition has been recorded by the legislatures in the statute books of nearly every state in the Union, in the enactment of humane laws pertaining to juvenile courts, child labor, protection of children and animals from cruelty, and the conservation of song birds and game.

It is vastly important that all Societies be represented at this annual convention in order that an intelligent survey of the humane typography of the country may be made. In no other way can the full power of the humane machine be determined than by recording the highest degree of pressure, just as an engineer watches his steam gauge to see how he is running. Each Society should send at least one delegate to this convention to make report of the work in its locality and to introduce to the meeting any subject of particular interest in its district; and every county should be heard from and the successes and failures of each be freely discussed for the benefit of all the rest.

The working together of the workers is essential to the progress of the movement, and reflectively, in benefiting humanity in general. Humanitarians should keep pace with all other civilized interests. Great good may be accomplished if they but grasp the importance of combining for that purpose. There must be a union of all interested individuals and complete co-operation of the understanding and will. Each must contribute toward the whole and individual thought must be welded into concerted action. All reformatory work has been wrought through co-opera-

tion and organization, which is a scientific system of marshalling forces for one purpose.

This is an urgent invitation to the humanitarians of this state and all others, whether identified with a society or not, to attend and contribute to the success of this coming Humane Convention. This meeting is a communion for philanthropic persons to whom the principles and aims of humane work mean much, and to attend it should be a pleasurable duty. Congress Hotel, Chicago, October 7, 8, 9, 10, 1918.

INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

"Here's your horse," cried the auctioneer,
(A trooper led him in);
"He's strong and sound, a worker, too,
Clean as a new-made pin.
"What am I bid to start him off?"
(The crowd jeered where it sat.)
"Twelve dollars bid! Twelve twenty-five!
Who'll make it thirteen flat?"

A dark brown gelding, fifteen two,
Just rising eighteen year.
A star and snip; the right hind white;
Wire scar behind the ear.
U. S. I. C. burnt on near arm;
C. 5 upon near thigh,
A bullet's mark across the breast,
Received in years gone by.

I choke, my thoughts fly through the years,
To days of long ago,
With "C" troops camping near the streams
Fed by the mountain snow.
The carbine's crack. The savage yell.
To horse! The troopers cheer.
The flying "clouds." The sabber's flash.
I charge on "Carbineer."

'Tis but a horse, a small brown horse,
Why should I grieve or care?
He served with me for twelve long years
That flag you see up there.
Companion of the camp and trail,
True friend who knew no fear;
To save him from an unkind hand
I'd die for "Carbineer."
—By MAJOR GERALD E. GRIFFIN, U. S. A.

A BIG POLICEMAN

The sudden death of Chief of Police Schuettler takes from Chicago a big man in courage and in body, a big policeman mentally and physically.

Detecting, preventing and punishing crime, keeping the citizens safe and telling the reporters about it was Schuettler's joy and pride. His best obituary is the following short report by Mr. Swerling of the Herald and Examiner News staff:

Schuettler was known as the greatest cop-ger in America. He wanted no higher title, didn't believe there was any.

Physically, mentally and morally he was the ideal policeman. He was a giant in stature, well over six feet tall and built in proportion.

He was a "personal" cop—seldom delegated subordinates to big jobs. He liked to dig in himself. He worked his way up from the lowest to the highest post in the police department of Chicago. An exhaustive study of the morgue clips fails to reveal the faintest allusions to graft in connection with his name and regime. He never gained advancement by virtue of political pull; rather in spite of it.

Of German birth, Schuettler was fiercely American, and Hinton G. Clabangh, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in Chicago, paid a high tribute to his work in aiding federal officials to keep Chicago clean in the matter of pro-German propaganda.

The high lights in his police career were the Haymarket riots, the Molkowski murder case and the famous anarchist cases.

He did remarkable work on the Cronin murder case, the car barn bandit cases, the Luetzgar murder case, the Lawrence Krug poison cases and the famous crime of Richard Ivens.

On one occasion Schuettler killed a man with his bare hands in the performance of his duty. In many other cases he fought hand to hand with criminals and beat them by his brawn. He was a fearless, vicious fighter, and the terror of criminals for that reason.

It was his ambition to become chief of police and retire.

This good policeman did become Chief of Police. And yesterday he retired as a good fighter should.

Chicago bids him good-by with thanks and appreciation.

Chicago Post.

CASES IN COURT

Two recent poison cases inflicting cruel suffering and death upon some chickens and a dog, although dismissed by the Court because of insufficient evidence in one case and complainant's unwillingness to charge defendant in the other case with a penitentiary offense, have served to drive home the lesson of the criminal inhumanity of such malicious mischief to those guilty of the practice. More flagrant, heartless cruelty than that of doping harmless creatures with deadly poison, causing agonizing suffering before death comes to end the misery, is not to be found in the catalogue of crimes committed against animals, and for that reason it is a pity that any offender should be allowed to escape punishment. We can only hope that the severe reprimands and the unenviable publicity meted out to the defendants in these cases may serve to reform them and be a warning to others with the same meddlesome, malicious tendencies.

The first case was that of a woman who found a neighbor's chicken in her garden, and after mutilating it threw it back into the owner's yard where it died, after she had spread poison through her own garden to kill any chickens that might come in the future. This she refused to remove when told by Humane Officer McDonough that it was a violation of law to place poison where people and animals might get it. Not until she had been arrested and taken into the Stock Yards Court, and Judge Richardson had told her that scattering poison was a penitentiary offense, did she sense the gravity of her act or experience any change of

heart. Owing to the merciful attitude of complainant, who did not want to see the woman sent to prison, the Judge administered a severe reprimand and dismissed the case.

Record 115; Case 752.

The other and more serious case involved a janitor and a dentist who were charged with killing a valuable, thoroughbred airedale dog belonging to a citizen on the North Side. The janitor denied having given poison to the dog but stated he had tried to kill some cats with poison furnished by a dentist living in the same apartment house. Said dentist admitted that he had given the janitor $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of strychnine about two months before to do away with some cats—the cats had been made sick but had not died. The veterinary called in to diagnose the case of the dog, said it had died of strychnine poisoning.

The owner of the dog swore out warrants for the arrest of the janitor and dentist, and the case came to trial in the Sheffield Avenue Court before Judge Doyle on a charge of "malicious mischief." The owner and his wife, Dr. Franklin, veterinary surgeon, and Humane Officer Brayne gave their testimony, but while the evidence against the men was strong (showing the willingness on the part of both to poison animals), it was incomplete, the missing link being the lack of proof to identify the poison given by the dentist to the janitor as that which killed the dog. For that reason the Court ruled that there was insufficient evidence to hold case to grand jury and so discharge defendants.

Before allowing them to go, he delivered himself of an impressive warning to both men, particularly

the dentist, for their criminal carelessness in distributing the poison.

Record 115; Case 652.

A wife-beater was arrested and fined \$25.00 and costs (\$31.00) for a brutal attack made upon his wife and mother witnessed by six people.

When the case was called for trial the victims had to be subpoenaed, and were so intimidated in the defendant's presence that they denied having been mistreated by the man. The testimony of the several eye witnesses to the beating and the fact that the wife, herself, had appealed to them for help, caused the court to find prisoner guilty.

Record 75; Case 420.

A citizen caused the arrest of a man for cruelty to a horse. When the case was called for hearing the complaining witness testified to seeing defendant walk up to a horse that was standing in an alley, and deliberately punch it in the nose twice. Witness made inquiry and found that defendant had no connection with the horse—that it belonged to another man, and that it was a case of pure cussedness vented on an innocent and inoffensive creature.

Defendant denied having struck the horse but Judge Leo Doyle accepted the testimony of the witness and Humane Officer Brayne and fined defendant \$1.00 for each punch and \$2.00 costs, amounting to \$4.00, which he paid.

Record 115; Case 790.

A woman made complaint against her husband, charging him with non-support and infidelity. Investigation of the case by Humane Officer Brayne discovered that the man was living with another woman, spending the greater part of his earnings upon her, while his wife and 19-months-old child were receiving little but abuse. The home in which

they were living was nicely furnished and kept, having been paid for out of wife's earnings before her marriage.

Upon the officer's advice, the wife swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest. He was brought before Judge Mahoney in the Court of Domestic Relations, who, after hearing the evidence, ordered him to live apart from his wife, and entered an order of \$17.50 per week to be paid for support of wife and child, and placed the man on probation for one year.

Record 75; Case 481.

A woman riding on a Chicago street car fell into conversation with a man carrying a sick baby in his arms. She suggested that he take the child out of the strong draft in which he was sitting, and helped him to make the little one more comfortable. He said his wife was dead and that he had tried to place the child in St. Vincent's Home but it had been refused. He then appealed to the woman to help him find a place in his extremity, whereupon she offered to take the child herself until he could find a good place. Later, he brought the child to her home. The following day he came again to say that he was going to Los Angeles and would take the baby with him, against which the woman-caretaker protested, explaining to him that the child had had a convulsion and was far too sick to take such a long, hard trip. The man went away but reappeared the next evening with a woman whom he introduced as his wife (notwithstanding he had said she was dead) and two police officers, and demanded the child.

The woman then complained to the Society that she thought the case should be investigated and furnished the name and address of the

landlady with whom the man and wife had boarded.

Humane Officer Brayne located her and learned that the couple in question had roomed there five weeks; that their conduct had been disgraceful and their neglect of the child a pitiful thing; and that she had evicted them because such objectionable tenants. Their trunk, which had been stored until called for, was then located.

It was learned that policemen from the Chicago Avenue Station were working on the case. About this time the man wanted turned up unexpectedly at the Society's office to say that it was untrue that the child was neglected—and he was arrested, and through him his wife was apprehended.

They were arraigned in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Mahoney on a charge of contributing to the dependency of their child. Their former landlady, the street-car acquaintance who befriended the baby, and the humane officer testified as to what they knew of the pair, and on the strength of the evidence the Court gave the child over to the Juvenile Court to be placed in a proper home and sentenced the father and mother each to one year in the Bridewell.

Record 75; Case 475.

Complaint was made of a man who drank to excess, abused his wife and failed to support her and her two children, 14 and 11 years of age. Humane Officer Brayne's investigation showed the wife to be a good mother, industrious housekeeper and highly respected by her neighbors, while the husband was known to be dissipated, abusive and neglectful of his family. While the man earned \$33.00 per week he allowed only \$10.00 of it for the use of the family, and the wife was working in

the evenings in order to buy the necessary food and clothing for herself and children.

Mrs. McGuire of the Court of Domestic Relations summoned both parties to appear in Judge Mahoney's chambers. At the hearing, the wife testified to her husband's nightly absences from home, drinking habit, abusive language and conduct, and insufficient support. Defendant informed court he was at his club, to which the court replied that hereafter he could make his home his club, and appointed him its president and his wife vice-president, and the two children active members. The case was continued a few weeks to see if defendant would reform and make good. When case was called again, it was reported that defendant was sober and doing well, and that he and his wife were reconciled, whereupon case was dismissed.

Record 75; Case 263.

RESCUE OF A HORSE OLD, BLIND AND LAME

A practical illustration of the protective humane work that is daily being done by the Illinois Humane Society was enacted on the streets of Highland Park one day last week.

Mrs. Stewart R. Brown's attention was attracted by a team of bay horses, hauling two empty but heavy wagons, one of the team being very lame. Touched by the pathetic appearance of the animal, she lost no time in reporting it to Miss Ruth Ewing, a director and very active worker of the Humane Society, who went at once to see the horse in question. She found it to be old, thin, blind and suffering from a painful injury on one knee which rendered the animal entirely unfit for service.

It was learned that the team belonged to a man living in Chicago who had hired them out for work at Great Lakes Station, where one of the horses had received a severe blow from the pole of a wagon, the day before, severely injuring the knee of the right fore leg.

Miss Ewing quietly ordered the driver

to unharness the lame horse and lead it to Martin Ringdahl's stable for feed and water and a night's rest in a bedded stall. She called Officer Sullivan of the Highland Park police force, who appeared as by magic on a motorcycle within four minutes, to pilot the man to the place, asking the officer to notify the department that the horse was to be given to no one without authority from the Illinois Humane Society.

The driver protested that the owner had been informed of the injury to the horse and had ordered him to drive the animal to Chicago that night, and that he must obey orders and continue the trip. Miss Ewing was firm in her assertion that the horse was not able to travel a block—to say nothing of 25 miles—and that it was a violation of law to work a horse in such a suffering condition; in short, that she would insist upon detaining the animal in Highland Park for rest and proper care. Whereupon Dobbin was straightway led to the barn, less than a quarter of a mile away, almost doubling down to the pavement with every step, so distressingly lame had he become. The police officers and stable men commended Miss Ewing for her action when they saw the horse sink down in a stall from pain and exhaustion, the result of the weary miles it had traveled from Great Lakes. Good food, water and rest did much to restore the jaded beast.

In the morning Humane Officer Brayne (one of the special police officers in the employ of the Humane Society) came out from Chicago to take charge of the case. At first he thought the horse too far gone to make it practicable to try to restore him to working condition, as the treatment would cost the owner more than the horse was worth, and so recommended that it be humanely destroyed. The owner, who had come out with the humane officer, made a strong plea, however, to be allowed to try to save the animal, which of course was most satisfactory to the Society, providing he would agree not to work it and would give it sufficient rest and veterinary care.

This was agreed upon, and Dobbin is now taking a much needed and greatly appreciated rest-cure at the James Sheahan farm, west of Highland Park, and is showing wonderful improvement under the changed conditions. He will remain in the custody of the humane officer until pronounced "fit for service."

Highland Park Press.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



**HAPPY FAMILY REUNION, HUMAN AND CANINE,
IS HELD IN FIELD HOSPITAL**

This is the story of Verdun Belle, a trench dog who adopted a young leather-neck, of how she followed him to the edge of the battle around Chateau-Thierry and was waiting for him when they carried him out. It is a true story.

Belle is a setter bitch, shabby white, with great splotches of chocolate brown in her coat. Her ears are brown and silken. Her ancestry is dubious. She is under size and would not stand a chance among the haughtier breeds they show in splendor at Madison Square Garden back home. But the Marines think there never was a dog like her since the world began.

No one in the regiment knows whence she came, nor why, when she joined the outfit in a sector near Verdun, she singled out one of the privates as her very own and attached herself to him for the duration of the war. The young Marine would talk long and earnestly to her and every one swore that Belle could "compre" English.

She used to curl up at his feet when he

slept or follow silently to keep him company at the listening post. She would sit hopefully in front of him whenever he settled down with his laden mess-kit, which the cooks always heaped extra high in honor of Belle.

Belle was as used to war as the most weather-beaten poilu. The tremble of the ground did not disturb her and the whining whirr of the shells overhead only made her twitch and wrinkle her nose in her sleep. She was trench broken. You could have put a plate of savory pork chops on the parapet and nothing would have induced her to go up after them.

She weathered many a gas attack. Her master contrived a protection for her by cutting down and twisting a French gas mask. At first this sack over her nose irritated her tremendously, but once, when she was trying to claw it off with her forepaws, she got a whiff of the poisoned air. Then a great light dawned on Belle, and after that, at the first alerte, she would race for her mask. You could not have taken it from her until her master's pat

on her back told her everything was all right.

In the middle of May, Belle presented a proud but not particularly astonished regiment with nine confused and wriggling puppies, black and white or, like their mother, brown and white, and possessed of incredible appetites. Seven of these were alive and kicking when, not so very many days ago, the order came for the regiment to pull up stakes and speed across France to help stem the German tide north of the troubled Marne.

In the rush and hubbub of marching orders, Belle and her brood were forgotten by everyone but the young Marine. It never once entered his head to leave her or her pups behind. Somewhere he found a market basket and tumbled the litter into that. He could carry the pups, he explained, and the mother dog would trot at his heels.

Now the amount of hardware a Marine is expected to carry on the march is carefully calculated to the maximum strength of the average soldier, yet this leatherneck found extra muscle somewhere for his precious basket. If it came to the worst, he thought, he could jettison his pack. It was not very clear in his mind what he would do with his charges during a battle, but he trusted to luck and Verdun Belle.

For 40 kilometers he carried his burden along the parched French highway. No one wanted to kid him out of it nor could have if they would. When there followed a long advance by camion, he yielded his place to the basket of wriggling pups while he himself hung on the tail-board.

But then there was more hiking and the basket proved too much. It seemed that the battle line was somewhere far off. Solemnly, the young Marine killed four of the puppies, discarded the basket and slipped the other three into his shirt.

Thus he trudged on his way, carrying those three, pouched in forest green, as a kangaroo carries its young, while the mother-dog trotted trustingly behind.

One night he found that one of the black and white pups was dead. The road, by this time, was black with hurrying troops, lumbering lorries jostling the line of advancing ambulances, dust-gray columns of soldiers moving on as far ahead and as far behind as the eye could see. Passing silently in the other direction was the deso-

late procession of refugees from the invaded countryside. Now and then a herd of cows or a little cluster of fugitives from some desolated village, trundling their most cherished possessions in wheelbarrows and baby carts, would cause an eddy in the traffic.

Somewhere in this congestion and confusion, Belle was lost. In the morning there was no sign of her and the young Marine did not know what to do. He begged a cup of milk from an old Frenchwoman, and with the eye-dropper from his kit he tried to feed the two pups. It did not work very well. Faintly, the veering wind brought down the valley from far ahead the sound of cannon. Soon he would be in the thick of it, and there was no Belle to care for the pups.

Two ambulances of a field hospital were passing in the unending caravan. A lieutenant who looked human was in the front seat of one of them, a sergeant beside him. The leatherneck ran up to them, blurted out his story, gazed at them imploringly and thrust the puppies into their hands.

"Take good care of them," he said, "I don't think I'll ever see them again."

And he was gone. A little later in the day that field hospital was pitching its tents and setting up its kitchens and tables in a deserted farm. Amid all the hurry of preparation for the big job ahead, they found time to worry about those pups. The problem was food. Corned willy was tried and found wanting.

Finally, the first sergeant hunted up a farm-bred private and the two of them spent that evening chasing four nervous and distrustful cows around a pasture, trying vainly to capture enough milk to provide subsistence for the new additions to the personnel.

Next morning the problem was still unsolved. But it was solved that evening.

For that evening a fresh contingent of Marines trooped by the farm and in their wake—tired, anxious, but undiscouraged—was Verdun Belle. Ten kilometers back two days before, she had lost her master and, until she should find him again, she evidently had thought that any Marine was better than none.

The troops did not halt at the farm, but Belle did. At the gates she stopped dead in her tracks, drew in her lolling tongue, sniffed inquiringly the evening air and like a flash—a white streak along the drive—she raced to the distant tree where, on a

pile of discarded dressings in the shade, the pups were sleeping.

All the corps men stopped work and stood around and marvelled. For the onlooker it was such a family reunion as warms the heart. For the worried mess sergeant it was a great relief. For the pups it was a mess call, clear and unmistakable.

So, with renewed faith in her heart and only one worry left in her mind, Verdun Belle and her puppies settled down on detached service with this field hospital. When, next day, the reach of the artillery made it advisable that it should move down the valley to the shelter of a fine hillside chateau, you may be sure that room was made in the first ambulance for the three casuais.

In a grove of trees beside the house the tents of the personnel were pitched and the cots of the expected patients ranged side by side. The wounded came—came hour after hour in steady stream, and the boys of the hospital worked on them night and day. They could not possibly keep track of all the cases, but there was one who did. Always a mistress of the art of keeping out from under foot, very quietly Belle hung around and investigated each ambulance that turned in from the main road and backed up with its load of pain to the door of the receiving room.

Then one evening they lifted out a young Marine, listless in the half stupor of shell shock. To the busy workers he was just Case Number Such-and-Such, but there was no need to tell any one who saw the wild jubilation of the dog that Belle had found her own again at last.

The first consciousness he had of his new surroundings was the feel of her rough pink tongue licking the dust from his face. And those who passed that way on Sunday last found two cots shoved together in the kindly shade of a spreading tree. On one the mother dog lay contentedly with her puppies. Fast asleep on the other, his arm thrown out so that one grimy hand could clutch one silken ear, lay the young Marine. Before long they would have to ship him on to the evacuation hospital, on from there to the base hospital, on and on and on. It was not very clear to any one how another separation could be prevented. It was a perplexing question, but they knew in their hearts they could safely leave the answer to some one else. They could leave it to Verdun Belle.

From "The Stars and Stripes," France, the official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces.

CARRIER-PIGEON LIES IN GARDEN GRAVE.

Somewhere, high in the air lanes, something happened to a brave little flyer one day this week, and down he came, tumbling in a forlorn heap of gray feathers in the garden of Mrs. George Young at 224 South Oak Park avenue. When Mrs. Young reached the back verandah he had made a heroic effort to soar again, but was again dropping with aimless, fluttering wings. This time he fell onto the porch.

He was a gray carrier pigeon, with blue-lined wings and a gorgeous head of a greenish purple. An aluminum band was attached to one leg, a brass ring to the other. Mysterious, cabalistic letters were on the bands, but apparently he bore no message. Fearing he might be a government bird, with an important secret communication to deliver, Mrs. Young endeavored to revive the drooping messenger, but her efforts were in vain. He died within a few minutes.

Mrs. Young studied the metal bands that clasped the bird's legs and read on one the following markings, "E. B. 172138," and on the other, "N. N. 4913."

"Poor little soldier bird!" said a young girl who called at the house to see the dead carrier. "Let me have him and I'll bury him with the honors of war."

So the little gray bird is hidden away in the earth and his message—if he bore one—is buried with him.

LOOPHOUND DIES

Nellie, the pampered outlaw of the loop, is dead. She died in the basement of the Hartford building. For twelve years she lived outside the law and never once was locked up.

Nellie was a little mouse colored dog, whose philosophy was life, liberty and the pursuit of rats. She enjoyed all three to the fullest extent. She numbered among her legion of friends traffic policemen, bartenders, janitors, elevator men, engineers and teamsters of the loop, which she never left.

When a janitor discovered rodents in a skyscraper basement he was wont to go scouting for Nellie. She could average twelve rats a night.

"I knew Nellie for eight years," said Traffic Patrolman H. A. Gottschalk, stationed at Dearborn and Madison. "She had more sense than most people. She would stand on the corner until I blew my whistle. Then she would cross the street."

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

South

1145 South Wabash Avenue.
 Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
 Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
 Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
 Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
 Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Park Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
 Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
 Sixty-eighth and State Streets (circular cement fountain).
 Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
 Seventy-ninth Street and Cheltenham Place.
 Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
 Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue (circular cement fountain)
 One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
 One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

West

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
 Polk Street and South Pulaski Avenue.
 Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
 Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
 Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
 Thirteenth and Lumber Streets (circular fountain).
 Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
 Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
 Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
 Sixty-third Street and South Racine Avenue.
 Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.
 *One Hundred and Third Street and Vincennes Avenue.
 *4850 Wilson Avenue.

North

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
 Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
 Bohemian Cemetery.
 County Jail.
 California Avenue and Augusta Street.
 Claremont and North Avenues.
 Chicago Avenue Water Works.
 Elm and Wells Streets.
 Broadway and Montrose Boulevard.
 Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
 Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
 Lake Street and North Parkside Avenue.
 Market and Madison Street (circular cement fountain).
 Market and Randolph Streets (circular cement fountain).
 *Norwood Park.
 Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.
 Rogers Park Police Station.
 Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
 Wells and Superior Streets.
 Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).
 Waukegan (three fountains).
 Elgin (three fountains).
 Evanston (two fountains).
 Highland Park (two fountains).

Maywood (two fountains).
 Oregon.
 Rochelle.
 Hubbard Woods.
 Winnetka.

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).
 Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).
 West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).
 Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).
 Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).
 Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).
 Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).
 Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains).
 Vandegrift, Pa.
 New Kingston, Pa. (two fountains).
 Davenport, Iowa.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Northwood, Iowa.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Des Moines, Iowa.
 Romeo, Mich.
 Oakmont, Mich.
 East Chicago, Ind.
 Newport, Wash. (two fountains).
 Washington, D. C.
 Danville, Va.
 Lake City, Iowa.
 Ford City, Pa.
 Elkhorn, Wis.

*Erected by the City of Chicago.



One of The Illinois Humane Society's Fountains, a practical, serviceable and inexpensive street fountain for the use of both people and animals.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Historic interest attaches to the house owned and occupied by The Illinois Humane Society. It is one of the few buildings that survived the great Chicago fire of 1871. It was built in 1857 by Mr. John L. Wilson, editor of "The Old Reliable," now the Chicago Evening Journal. During his occupancy of the house it was the scene of many brilliant social gatherings. Among the distinguished men who crossed its threshold were Governor Richard J. Oglesby, a frequent visitor in the home; Ole Bull, the famous violinist, whose magic music swept its halls on more than one occasion, and that great warrior, General Grant. Shortly after the fire, when the city was under military control for the preservation of property, peace and order, the house was made army headquarters for General Sheridan, thus adding another picturesque and romantic chapter to the life of the old homestead. In 1893 a group of generous humanitarians purchased the house and presented it to The Illinois Humane Society, and it has been the home of the Society from that time to this.

This Society is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois for the charitable and humane purpose of protecting children and animals from cruelty. During the life of the Society it has cared for 132,397 such cases of cruelty.

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R.R.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

1918

HUMANE ADVOCATE

OCTOBER, 1918



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



GROUP OF DELEGATES TO NATIONAL HUMANE CONVENTION
October 7, 8, 9, 10, 1918, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The humanitarian movement represented by The American Humane Association had its origin in the work of Henry Bergh, who founded the first humane society of the western hemisphere in 1865. Similar societies were soon organized in various parts of the United States. In 1877, in Cleveland, Ohio, these societies organized a federation known as The American Humane Association. For forty-one consecutive years this Association has met in annual conferences which have resulted in practical results in generating humane sentiment, furthering humane education, enacting and enforcing humane laws and offering combined resistance to cruelty.

In 1879 the annual meeting was held in Chicago; in 1893, an international humane congress, conducted under the auspices of The American Humane Association, was held in the same city at the World's Fair, presided over by the late Hon. John G. Shortall; also in 1906 the national convention met in this city; and in October, 1918, the 42nd annual meeting of the Association convened again in the city of Chicago.

The recent meeting was held in

the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel, and consisted of four days' sessions with a program that was equally divided between child and animal protective work. Papers and speeches by authoritative humane workers on various practical subjects; open forum discussions pertaining to policy and practice; talks from representatives of the Child's Bureau, Women's Committee of the Council of Defense, and Juvenile Courts presenting new problematic phases brought on by the war affecting social and humane conditions; opinions of expert and experienced army men, horsemen and veterinary surgeons as to the proper way of providing, handling and caring for army animals; and reports and important information regarding the American Red Star Animal Relief, combined to make a remarkably comprehensive and interesting program. These all represented a high standard of excellence, being of uniform interest and value, and it would be invidious to single out individual papers or speeches for special notice or praise.

Interesting reports of activity from various humane societies gave convincing testimony that the hu-

mane movement is gradually becoming a factor of government.

While the attendance was not as large as on some former occasions—owing, no doubt, to the high cost of travel and the bad in-“flu”-ence of the recent Spanish epidemic—the Convention was one of the most successful ever held from the standpoint of interest and practical worth. There were ninety-three delegates present from various sections of the country, representing many Humane Societies, which means that the good seed will be carried to many localities in this great national field of humane endeavor.

Practically every moment of the time was utilized in the presentation, discussion, and consideration of topics of vital import to the delegates and visitors, who followed with keen attention and interest the instructive proceedings from beginning to end. No sessions were held on the afternoons of October 8th and 9th, and during this intermission a recreational tour was inaugurated which included a trip to the Union Stock Yards, a luncheon at the University Club, a visit to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, an automobile ride along the Lake Shore Drive to Clarendon Beach, including a stop-over at the Municipal Pier, and ended in a reception to the delegates at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Shortall.

When Dr. Stillman's gavel brought the 42nd annual humane convention to an end with a resounding thud, an informal reception of delegates gath-

ered in the corridor, during which there were friendly hand clasps and fond farewells and many expressions of satisfaction in the profit and pleasure afforded by the meeting. It seemed to be the general opinion that the program had been a particularly helpful one and the discussions of an unusually open and interesting character. The entire conduct of the meeting was an admirable object lesson of the practical, progressive, sane and efficient methods and practices now employed in humane work.

The American Humane Association is to be congratulated upon this reunion of loyal, dependable members and the highly interesting and instructive program presented. When representatives have the cause so much at heart that they will sacrifice time, energy and money—in these war days when constant demands are being made on all three—they deserve special mention and should be cited for decoration. Their work is arduous and oftentimes discouraging, but they must resolutely keep their faces turned toward the ultimate good to be gained, never looking back to count their bleeding footsteps, but ever pressing forward. The great essential in campaigns for humanity is persistence and sustained effort.

The humane cause is making steady advances and is routing cruelty in many sectors. Humanization is the war-tank that will negotiate all obstacles, crush the monster, and go “over the top.”

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY DR. WILLIAM O. STILLMAN, ALBANY, N. Y.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Workers:

We are met during one of the most critical periods in the world's history. There have been many momentous periods in the life of individual nations. The present crisis is world-wide in character, scope and effect. More than a score of nations are engaged in a vast struggle for human liberty. It is the new order of things against the old; of democracy against autocracy; of personal liberty and progressive institutions against the perpetuation of the medieval law of force and outlawry. Never before has the world witnessed so titanic a struggle. But the issues are not in doubt. The rule of justice and fair play is bound to triumph. Already, the eastern horizon is streaked with the golden glory of a new day when righteousness shall prevail over might.

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to this conference concerned in the protection of the helpless, at a time when the defenseless have never been more wronged and brute force more vindictive and malevolent. Let us thank God that right is sure to prevail. Never before in the world's history has so great a nation aroused itself and summoned every national resource in men and material for the purpose of protecting the brutally despoiled and vindicating the might of the right.

One of the results of this great war has been to cause great suffering among little children. They have

been deprived of the control and oversight of fathers away at war, especially in European countries. On account of the exigencies of munition manufacturers and war preparations they have been drafted into the ranks of the war workers. In some countries they have been poorly fed and in downtrodden Belgium, Northern France, Servia, Roumania, Poland and portions of Russia and Italy, they have suffered from the ravages and despoliation of a relentless and savage foe. The result of all these conditions has been an increase, in some instances, of three or four hundred percent in juvenile delinquency. In many sections child dependency has increased on a gigantic scale. The world is rallying to meet these conditions and after the war those countries which can will make the utmost efforts to promote child salvage and reconstruction.

The United States is bound to be affected, to a certain extent, by these conditions. There is already talk of employing child labor in war industries. School hours are liable to be shortened and food and clothing injuriously affected. Now is the time when humanitarians should take counsel among themselves to meet these conditions and throw the protecting arms of mercy and humanity around the youth of the land so that their best interests may be conserved. It will be well for us to in-

quire into the conditions in this country demanding humanitarian intervention. The world is becoming alert to the existing needs among children. Unless we meet the situation courageously and wisely, the next generation is bound to suffer severely. Illegitimacy is likely to become an increasing factor in social development. We must see to it that the innocent products of such conditions shall have their rights respected and protected. Now, as never before, mothers' pensions and social assistance for weakened homes need thoughtful oversight and care.

In the brief limits of a presidential address I will not attempt to go into the details of the conditions which we must meet, of the social disruption which needs study and care. A valuable and helpful program has been prepared and I refer you to the papers listed there for information as to what shall be presented for discussion and consideration, and I bespeak your best help to make the deliberations of this convention practical and useful, helpful and efficient.

The last half of this Convention will be devoted to the special consideration of problems involving animals. We cannot forget that three-fourths of the anticruelty societies in this country are especially devoted to the protection of their animal clients. The introduction of the automobile has alleviated some of the worst features of animal abuse. Horse-drawn street cars have disappeared. Much of the heavy truckage is now given over to the auto-

mobiles. Bus lines, especially suburban and those running through rural districts, are being cared for, almost wholly, by means of gasoline cars. Many farmers are being invaded by gasoline motors, which do the plowing and frequently market the produce. The automobile delivery cars look after most of the long distance retail trade in the cities. Altogether, the advent of the motor vehicle has done a vast deal to ameliorate animal suffering.

It should be borne in mind that at the beginning of this war this country contained some twenty odd millions of horses and mules. The demand for horses for various pursuits, particularly in country sections, has not diminished.

The great war has also demonstrated the need for horses at the battle front. They suffer greatly from missiles, explosions and gas, but are as much needed now in order to carry on the operations of war as they were a thousand years ago. In difficult terrain the soldiers would starve if animals were not used to bring up food supplies. Attacks would fail and defenses crumble if it were not for ammunition and guns brought up by horses and mules. In the face of an overwhelming attack, both men and guns become captives because of the lack of horses to move them.

There has been a great wave of agitation against dogs and cats. The desire for bird protection, as requisite for crop and food production, has caused a tremendous outcry against the cat. This anti-small animal agitation has almost partaken

of the character of a popular hysteria. The fact that cats and birds have come down from early times through the different stages of civilization and that the birds have been steadily increasing for ages in numbers, in spite of the cats, does not seem to attract the attention of these agitated reformers. Humanitarians love the birds and respect their usefulness as much as professional bird students, but their inherent sense of fair play has been outraged by the hew and cry, murder and assassination of innocent felines, charged with a prodigious list of crimes which they did not commit. Undoubtedly, tramp and useless cats and dogs should be destroyed, but they are entitled to be mercifully and painlessly dispatched and not made targets for amateur sportsmen and cruel and thoughtless boys. Some laws have been attempted to do this. They were a mistake. Humanitarians contend that there is enough brain and sense, as well as humanity in the world, to handle this situation fairly and decently, without resorting to any wholesale prescription.

It has seemed to me that the agitation against dogs has been particularly unfair. It has, apparently, been somewhat the product of the ambition of the politician to capture the farmer's vote. We cannot find that there has been a great commercial increase in the production of wool, but, as one farmer remarked, the anti-dog law was a good thing for the dogs could kill his sheep and he would be well paid and no questions asked. A careful study of wool production shows that it has followed the inflexible rule of trade that cheap production is necessary for successful competition. Sheep can be raised in cheap lands in Australia and the southern half of the world

that would prove a losing money proposition on high grade farm land in the United States, which can produce more valuable crops than mutton and wool. For political purposes the raising of a vast dog tax to compensate farmers for destruction of sheep may work very well, but it is not likely to change the laws of trade or eliminate the more valuable crops which make farm land pay better in supplying the table needs of the great cities and industrial centers which have developed in the United States.

There is still great opportunity for the societies seeking to protect animals by the enforcement of humane laws to do their work. Humane education in the schools will do a great deal to change the attitude of our future citizens toward cruelty prevention. Humane education is the ounce of prevention that is worth a ton of police court sentences. If we are to increase the effectiveness of our crusades for the protection of the defenseless we shall secure the best results by training the minds and hearts of children in the schools, by means of humane education, so that they will recognize the duty of justice and fair play and the economic folly of cruelty and abuse. Humane education is the great hope of the future for the human race. For ages we have educated the mind; we have taught dead languages and practical mathematics but we have not sought, through the powerful influence of the state, to train the child so that his heart shall be set right toward all helpless creatures that come under his influence. Now, more than ever before, we need to teach and practice the golden rule, by doing unto others as we would be done by. The law of love is the final and great spiritual force of the universe and will come into its own as the world gets wiser and more just.

OVERLOADING

By WILLIAM K. HORTON, General Manager

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York, N. Y.

[Note:—Mr. William K. Horton is a prominent figure in humane work, having long been the General Manager of the New York S. P. C. A. Situated in the great city of New York, the demands upon the Society are naturally very extensive, and the splendid record of concrete humane work which it has to its credit is largely due to the energetic supervision, wise direction and expert executive ability of Mr. Horton. Quick and quiet in thought and action, conservative in method, keen and decisive in judgment, democratic in spirit, simple and direct in manner, earnest, efficient, progressive, he is a sympathetic but distinctly practical humanitarian.]

The subject is an old and much-discussed one. Ask any half-dozen men—laymen, horsemen or humane workers—to define an overload, or the weight that a horse should be able to draw, and you will probably get as many different replies. The question is an impossible one to answer in dimensions or weight. We all know that some horses can pull much more than others of apparent equal weight and build; we have the opinion of various authorities that a horse of a certain weight is capable of drawing a certain load under ideal conditions of streets and weather. But we are not, generally speaking, dealing with ideal street and weather conditions, and no expert, or any number of experts, can say what is the limit of strength or endurance of any horse simply by knowing its weight. Horses, like men, are of different ages, constitutions, temperaments, and degrees of strength. One horse, just like one man, may be twice as tough, twice as strong, as another of precisely the same weight. How, then, are we to determine when a horse is overloaded? The very best evidence possible, the best that any court can ask or obtain, is the evidence of the horse itself. The signs of overwork are as visible and evident in the horse as in the man, and it does not take an expert to de-

tect them, nor does it take an expert to tell when a horse is being unduly strained, say in pulling a load out of a street excavation.

The time has passed when we should be compelled to prove in court, by the evidence of so-called experts, that a horse is overloaded in an exact number of pounds.

The injurious effects of overloading, and the injuries resulting from starting a heavily-loaded vehicle from a standstill, are many and well known to the veterinary profession. They do not always manifest themselves at once; they may appear many months later, or so gradually that no particular attention is paid to them until it is too late to apply treatment.

You all know what the evil results of overloading are, but unfortunately for his own interest and that of his animals, the average owner does not give enough consideration to this important subject, either from a humane or economic standpoint.

It is an easy matter to overload. The incentive to get through quickly, and make as few trips as possible, often prompts drivers to load too heavily. The danger in this is in ruining the constitution of ambitious horses or making them balky. Very few horses are naturally balky; they generally acquire this aggravating habit through the fault of those handling them.

Light loads and more trips is a good motto that teamsters should adopt in their own interests.

Have we given too much consideration to the driver and owner, and not enough to the horse, when we have excused the condition of an ani-

mal that has become exhausted in pulling a moderate-sized load over slippery, or rough, or uneven pavements, on the ground that under normal conditions the weight would not be an overload? Have we stood too much on the so-called rights of the owners, and condoned the offense on the supposition that the straining, suffering and exhaustion of the animal was due to street and weather conditions rather than to overloading, considering it an act of Providence for which neither man or beast is responsible?

Must an animal be worked until it breaks a blood vessel, or drops dead, before the law takes cognizance? Is the horse to be strained, or worked to the full limit of its strength before such straining or working becomes cruelty?

Cruelty begins very far short of tasking the extreme strength of an animal.

The owner is, of course, entitled to receive fairness and justice at our hands; but our first duty is to the animal; it is a sacred duty imposed on us by reason of the office we hold, and a mandatory duty imposed on us by law. The rights of the owners are protected by the statutes the same as our duties are enjoined on us by law.

It is a rational proposition that pavement and street and weather conditions are reasonably within the knowledge of drivers before loading, and if vehicles are loaded without regard to the prevailing conditions, and the animals are unable to pull the loads, because the weight is beyond their strength, or because of depressions in the roadway, or because of slippery pavement surfaces, the animals are overloaded in violation of law.

If, as the courts have held, a driver who knows of a dangerous ob-

struction in the street and drives by, notwithstanding, and his horse is frightened and runs away—if such a driver is guilty of contributory negligence, does not the same rule apply in respect to a horse drawing a loaded vehicle, where the driver had knowledge of the dangerous obstruction he had to encounter and overcome, and who nevertheless proceeds with the usual load and causes his horse to exert its strength beyond ordinary or reasonable limits to accomplish what is obviously an excessive or impossible task? Such a driver should not be excused because the load was one that under ordinary conditions the horse could have moved without much effort.

After a horse has pulled his load out of a street excavation, exerting in the effort every ounce of his great strength, he invariably is compelled to proceed with the load without a breathing spell, though he may be in a condition of exhaustion equal to that caused by several miles of hard pulling on a smooth road. His recuperative powers may be greater, but he is not given an opportunity to recuperate. His nervous system is badly shocked, and when an inexperienced and brutal driver aggravates the condition by a free use of the whip, the suffering of the animal is increased, a good disposition is changed into a vicious one, and permanent suffering and injury result.

The traffic regulations that have come into force in our cities in more recent years have also added considerably to the hardships of the horse. The constant stopping and starting of loads, often on slippery streets, or on ascents or descents, and sometimes, necessarily, in excavations in the pavements, is very wearing on horses and often requires of them their utmost strength. When the block is opened traffic is expected to

move rapidly, and drivers impatiently and none too gentle urge their animals forward at unusual speed, resulting in a wild scramble, frantically pawing hoofs that cannot find a foothold, and nervous excitement and muscular exertion that cause pain, fear and injury.

All drivers and all owners know that these conditions exist and just what will happen if the load is too heavy. Even with a small load, or no load at all, often, the plight of the horse will be bad enough, but it is a reasonable conclusion and one well within the knowledge of all, that the heavier the load the greater the strain and suffering and possible injury will be.

Yet, in spite of all these glaring facts, overloading still goes on, everywhere. Educational means do not seem to have accomplished very much in lessening the offense. Only the strong arm of the law will do it. The only way to stop overloading is to stop it. A few arrests and convictions will do more to put an end to this ancient abuse than anything else; and if the owner can be made a party to the crime and brought into court, quick results will follow.

Acting on this theory, the American Society has made many arrests during the past few months and has secured a conviction in every case. Its agents have patrolled the bridges from Manhattan to Brooklyn, in automobiles, and been stationed at the ferries and steamship docks and railroad freight yards and at other points where heavy hauling is carried on, and their activities have resulted in an appreciable diminution in overloading.

By kindness of the Chief City Magistrate, printed copies of this paper on overloading are to be sent to all the Magistrates in the City of

New York, accompanied by a personal letter from the Chief Magistrate, urging his associates to co-operate with the society in its campaign against overloading.

A warning has also been printed in circular form and distributed by our agents to drivers, and this warning has had a marked effect. It quotes the law on the subject and defines overloading as we interpret it. It is as follows:

Notice to Owners and Drivers!

Section 185 of the Penal Law of the State of New York provides that "A person who * * * overloads, or causes, procures or permits an animal to be overloaded," is guilty of a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both.

A horse is overloaded when it can not pull the load, or when to pull the load requires an exertion of all its strength to the point of exhaustion, or when by long continued pulling its strength wanes and exhaustion ensues.

When a horse is compelled to pull a heavily loaded vehicle up a hill or rise of ground, or over a stretch of soft road, or uneven pavements, or over slippery pavements on which it cannot obtain a footing, and as a result the animal becomes exhausted, or is required to exert excessive strength, that horse is then overloaded within the meaning of the statute.

The agents of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are under orders to make arrests in these cases.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM NATIONAL HUMANE CONVENTION

MATTERS RELATING TO CHILDREN

Monday, October 7, 1918, Morning
Session

Meeting called to order by President of Association Opening invocation by Rt. Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold.

Announcement of Committees on Registration and Publicity, and Resolutions Pertaining to Children.

Address of Welcome, by Hon. Harry B. Miller, City Prosecuting Attorney of Chicago.

Reply to Welcome: Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of Juvenile Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Annual Address," by Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y., President The American Humane Association; Hon. Frank L. Baldwin, 2nd Vice President, Youngstown, Ohio, in the Chair.

"The Effect of Humane Education on the Child," by Mrs. Kenner S. Boreman, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

"Our Contribution," by Hon. John D. Lindsay, President New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

General discussion.

"Rural Humane Work for Children," by Mr. Welcome W. Bradley, Executive Officer Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Minneapolis, Minn.

General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

"Government Campaign on Social Hygiene," by Dr. J. O. Cobb, Senior Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service.

General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

"Does Humane Education Make Better Fathers and Mothers?" by Miss Ruth Ewing, Editor of the HUMANE ADVOCATE, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion, limited to five minutes for each speaker.

Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

Adjournment of Session.

Monday, October 7, 1918, Afternoon
Session

Meeting called to order by President of the Association, who will introduce the Chairman for the afternoon, Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge Juvenile Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous business, letters, questions, etc.

"Mothers' Pensions in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency," by Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary and General Superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, Albany and Troy, N. Y.

General discussion.

"The Legal Aspects of Illegitimacy," by Hon. Harry M. Fisher, Judge of Municipal Court, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

"Are the Rights of Illegitimate Children Sufficiently Safeguarded by the Present Laws," by Mr. Eugene Morgan, Secretary and Attorney of the Humane Society of Columbus, Ohio.

General discussion.

"The Child Labor Law in Illinois," by Robert S. Jones, Esq., Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois.

General discussion.

"The Immoral and Unmoral Girl," by Miss Mary Bartelme, Assistant to Judge of Juvenile Court, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

Adjournment of Session.

Monday, October 7, 1918, Evening
Session

This evening will be devoted to a Round Table or Open Forum discussion of subjects connected with Child Protection. Subjects for discussion to be announced at meeting.

Tuesday, October 8, 1918, Morning
Session

Meeting called to order by President of the Association, who will introduce the Chairman for the morning, Mr. Welcome W. Bradley, Executive Officer Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Minneapolis, Minn.

Reports of Chairmen of Committees, miscellaneous business, etc.

"Reviving Dormant Humane Societies," by Mr. William F. H. Wentzel, New York State Agent Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Albany, N. Y.

General discussion.

"The Mothers' Pension Law," by Mr. Joseph L. Moss, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

"Function of Domestic Courts," by Hon. John A. Mahoney, Judge of the Municipal Court, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

"Relation of Humane Societies to the Court," by Judge R. W. Baggott, Court of Domestic Relations, Dayton, Ohio.

General discussion.

"The Best Way to Care for Dependent Children," by Hon. Frank L. Baldwin, Secretary and Counsel The Youngstown Humane Society, Youngstown, Ohio.

General discussion.

Miscellaneous business and action on resolutions relating to children, presented by Committee on Resolutions.

Report of Nominating Committee and election of officers for ensuing year; unfinished business.

Adjournment of Session.

Tuesday, October 8, 1918, Afternoon

There will be no session of the Convention on Tuesday afternoon. An automobile ride around the City will be provided through the courtesy of the local Societies.

MATTERS RELATING TO ANIMALS

Tuesday, October 8, 1918, Evening Session

Open Forum—8:00-10:00 P. M.

This evening was devoted to an Open Forum discussion of matters relating to Animal Protection and Humane Education.

A paper entitled "War Activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry" by Dr. John R. Mohler was read by Dr. L. Enos Day, Veterinary Inspector of Bureau of Animal Industry, Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sutherland, Principal of the Alice Barnard School, Chicago, spoke on "Humane Education"; and Mrs. Hugo Krause talked on "The Growth of Education as an Institution."

Wednesday, October 9, 1918, Morning Session

Meeting called to order by President of Association.

Reading of letters.

Report of Treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Chairman Board of Directors Nassau National Bank, Member of the Federal Reserve Bank, Member of the New York Clearing House No. 118, Designated Depository of the United States Government, State and City of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous business.

Appointment of Committee on Resolutions Relating to Animals.

Introduction of Mr. John L. Shortall, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman of the morning session.

"Overloading. What constitutes an overload and how the offense can best be dealt with." Opened by Mr. W. K. Horton, General Manager American S. P. C. A., New York City.

General discussion.

"Should Humane Societies Undertake the Enforcement of Dog Registration Laws?" Opened by Mr. Frederick L. Dutcher, President the Humane Society of Rochester, N. Y., for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Dutcher was not present but his paper was read by Mr. John Hall, Vice-President of the Rochester Humane Society.

General discussion.

"A New Movement in Indiana." Opened by Mr. H. A. Pershing, Secretary South Bend Humane Society, South Bend, Indiana.

General discussion.

"How Are the Interests of the Animal Societies Best Served by an Annual Convention?" Opened by Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

"Dehorning of Cattle." What should Humane Societies do about it? Opened by C. H. Eliason, V. M. D., State Veterinarian, Madison, Wis.

General discussion.

Discussion of questions relating to animals.

Adjournment of Session.

Wednesday, October 9, 1918, Afternoon

The afternoon will be left free for members and delegates to inspect points of interest in and about Chicago. A trip to the Great Lakes Naval Station will be arranged for those interested to go through the kindness of the local Societies.

Wednesday, October 9, 1918, Evening Session

Meeting called to order by President of the Association, who will introduce the Chairman for the evening, Mr. Frederick L. Dutcher, President the Humane Society of Rochester, N. Y., for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Uniform Handling of Live Poultry to Prevent Cruelty and Wastage. What Is the Remedy?" Opened by Mr. H. Clay Preston, General Manager the Erie County S. P. C. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

General discussion.

"Free Hospitals for Horses." Opened by Mr. H. C. Merwin, President Boston Work Horse Relief Association, Boston, Mass.

General discussion.

"Religion and the Animal World." Opened by the Rev. W. A. Robinson, President the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, O.

General discussion.

"What the Women of Springfield, Massachusetts Have Done." Opened by Miss Maud G. Phillips, President Blue Cross Society, Springfield, Mass.

None of the speakers listed for this session's program were present, but papers were sent by Mr. Merwin and Miss Phillips.

Statement Relative to Jack London Club by Mrs. Alice M. Wood, of Muskegon, Mich.

Mrs. Ethel Fairmont Snyder, formerly of Kansas City and now living in Chicago, presented a paper entitled "Preventable Waste." Miss Lenora Cawker, of Milwaukee, read a paper the subject of which was "A Plea for the Sub-humans."

MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF

Thursday, October 10, 1918, Morning Session

Meeting called to order by President of the Association.

Financial Report of the American Red Star Animal Relief.

Report on the supplies furnished army camps.

"The Junior Red Star an Important Asset," by Mrs. Claire Hosler Coombs, Official Lecturer of Los Angeles Branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Los Angeles, Cal. Paper read by Mr. Sydney H. Coleman.

General discussion.

"Interesting the Children in the Red Star Movement," by Miss Catharine Outhwaite, General Chairman of Muskegon Branch of the American Red Star Animal Relief, Muskegon, Mich.

General discussion.

"Demonstration of Red Star Surgical Supplies and Report on Camp Visitation," by Miss Harriet G. Bird, Treasurer Red Acre Farm, Stow, Mass.

General discussion.

"Introducing Novelties in Red Star Publicity," by Mrs. L. R. Hubbard, Chairman Denver Branch American Red Star Animal Relief, Denver, Colo.

General discussion.

"How to Secure Red Star Memberships," by W. F. Crall, President Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Publicity Manager Norfolk Branch American Red Star Animal Relief, Norfolk, Va.

General discussion.

"The Future of the American Red Star Animal Relief," by Dr. William O. Stillman, Director General American Red Star Animal Relief, Albany, N. Y.

Report of Committee on Resolutions Relating to Animals and General subjects, and action on same. Resolutions empowering the Board of Directors to fix the time and place for next Annual Meeting and for President to appoint needed committees.

Presentation of Memorial notices.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment of session.

Thursday, October 10, 1918, Afternoon
Session

Meeting called to order by President
of the Association.

"The Red Star from the Veterinarian's
Standpoint," by Dr. Wm. Horace Hos-
kins, Dean New York State Veterinary
College, New York University, New
York City.

General discussion.

"Keeping America's Horse Supply Ade-
quate," by Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, Secre-
tary of Percheron Society of America,
Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

An article by Mrs. Huntington Smith,
of Boston, concerning the licensing of
cats was read.

"'For Want of a Nail a Shoe Was
Lost' or The Importance of Properly
Shoeing the United States Army Ani-
mals," by Mr. Edward O'Grady, Editor,
THE ILLINOIS HORSESHOER, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

"Transportation Problems in the Ship-
ment of War Horses," by G. E. Went-
worth, Superintendent Union Stock Yard
and Transit Company, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion.

Unfinished business.

Final adjournment of Convention.

Reception Committee

Hon. Albert C. Barnes, Mrs. Albert C.
Barnes, Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter, Mrs.
Robert J. Cary, Mrs. Lawrence Dudley,
Miss Ruth Ewing, Hon. William G. Ewing,
Mr. Henry L. Frank, Hon. Jesse Holdom,
Mrs. Jesse Holdom, Mr. L. E. Myers, Mrs.
Hattie F. Roberts, Mrs. John Jay Roberts,
Mr. Fred J. Rossback, Mr. Richard E.
Schmidt, Mrs. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr.
George A. H. Scott, Mrs. George A. H.
Scott, Mrs. H. H. Shearson, Mrs. M. M.
Sheriff, Mr. John L. Shortall, Mrs. John
L. Shortall, Miss Margaret Shortall, Mr.
Solomon Sturges, Hon. Thomas Taylor, Jr.,
Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Jr., Mrs. G. M. Wis-
ner, Miss Edith Wyatt.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIA- TION

A Federation of Societies and Individuals
for the Prevention of Cruelty, Espe-
cially Cruelty to Children and
Animals

Organized 1877. Incorporated 1903.

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287 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

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Warwick, R. I.

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SYDNEY H. COLEMAN, Field Secretary,
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EDGAR McDONALD, Treasurer, Chairman
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HON. FRANK L. BALDWIN...Youngstown, O.

MR. JOHN PARTRIDGE....San Francisco, Cal.

MISS ALVA C. BLAFFER...New Orleans, La.

*Deceased.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

RESOLVED, That the President be empowered to appoint needed committees during the ensuing year.

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of this Association be authorized to fix the time and the place for the next annual meeting.

RESOLVED, That The National Humane Review deserves the continued hearty support of the members of this Association and their congratulations on its large growth in circulation and usefulness, and we urge the continued efforts of our members to extend its usefulness in promotion of humane work.

RESOLVED, That The American Humane Association recommend to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture for consideration the modification of the leaflet on Dehorning of Cattle issued by the Bureau, by requiring the operation to be performed by veterinarians, so as to prevent unnecessary suffering and insure that the operation will be skillfully and humanely performed.

RESOLVED, That The American Humane Association endeavor to give as wide publicity as possible to the unfortunate condition of many range cattle and to the great waste of food resulting from starvation and neglect, with a view of accomplishing some remedial action through the proper governmental authorities, believing that such action will also alleviate the great and unnecessary suffering endured by range stock, especially in the winter time, through lack of food and shelter.

RESOLVED, That the sincere thanks of this Association be tendered to the Illinois Humane Society and the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, for their hospitality and their painstaking efforts to promote the success of the Convention.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Frederick L. Dutcher's paper on "Should Humane Societies Undertake the Enforcement of Dog Registration Laws?" be referred to a committee to be appointed by the President of the Association, and that such committee investigate and consider the subject and allied interests and report at the next annual meeting.

RESOLVED, That we question the wisdom of using child labor in our munition or other factories or industries, as we deem it prejudicial to their health, morals and education, and we respectfully petition the President and Congress to throw every possible protection around child workers.

RESOLVES, That The American Humane Association approves of the great work the government has inaugurated in the matter of social hygiene.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association are tendered to Dr. J. O. Cobb, senior Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service, for his excellent lecture on "Government Campaign on Social Hygiene," and for his very satisfactory and convincing discussion of the subject.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
PERSONNEL FOR 1918-1919

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 8185 and 8186

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JOHN L. SHORTALL.....	Vice-President
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....	Secretary
CHARLES E. MURISON.....	Treasurer

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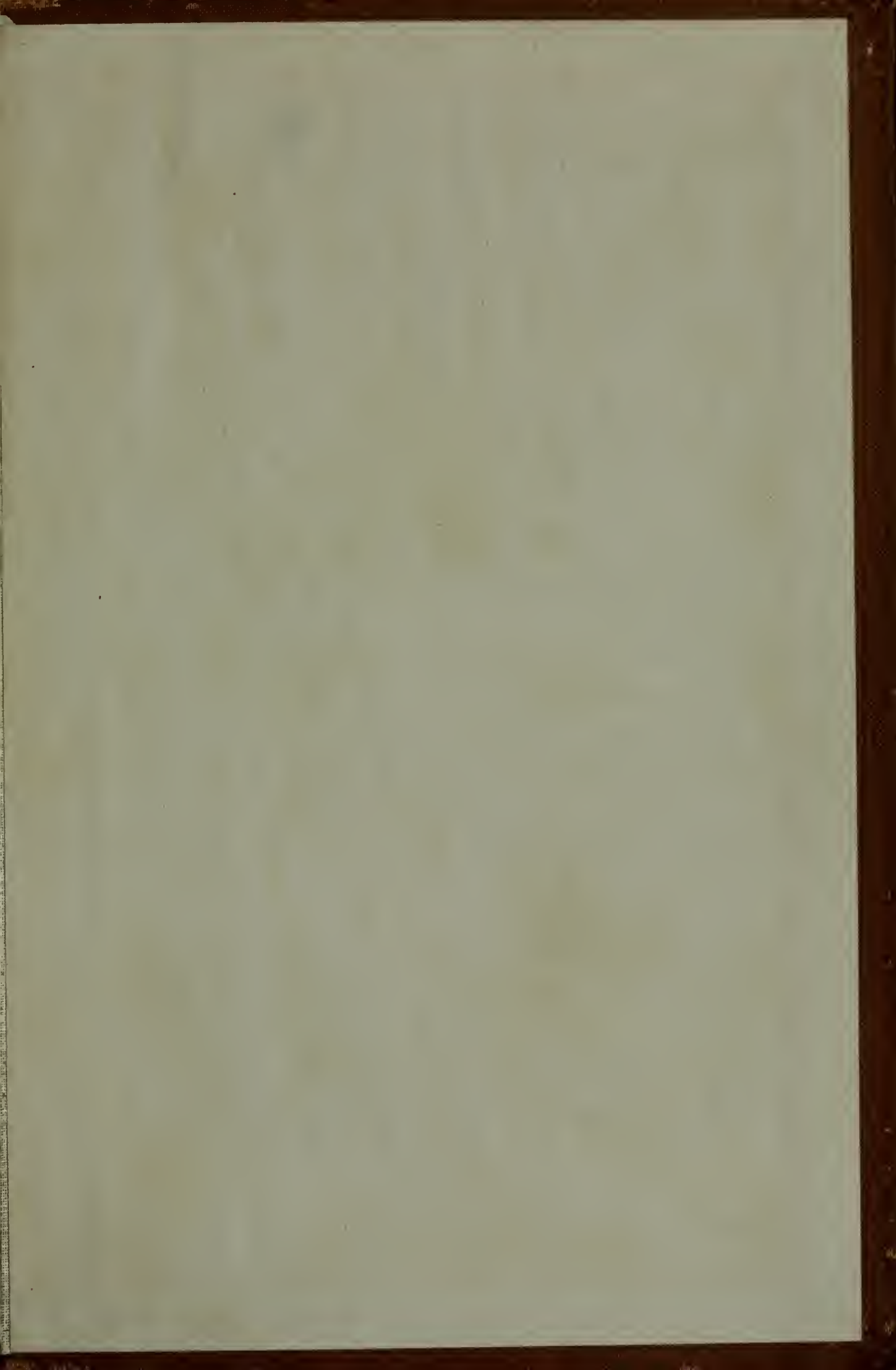
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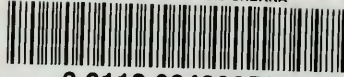
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